BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

[illegible] FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1864. { NO. 41.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $4 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1864.

[illegible] P. Boodworth, [illegible] W. Boodworth, and [illegible] vs. [illegible] Ex parte. — In Equity.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court in this cause made [at] Spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public [auction] in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 26th [day of] July 1864, the tracts of land set forth in the petition, viz: One tract on the East side of Burgaw Creek, [bounded] on the North by the lands of Jere. Hand; on the [South and] East by the lands of William B. Player, and on [the] West by the lands formerly belonging to Jesse J. [illegible] said tract containing, by estimation, four hundred [illegible] (400) acres.

[One other] tract in Middle Sound District, in said county, [adjoining] the lands of John A. Sanders, I. T. Alderman and [others, said] tract, by estimation, five hundred and fifty [acres].

[Terms — a cred]it of twelve months with approved security.

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
[illegible] 38-ts

[ST]ATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
[Court of] *Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1864.

[illegible] P. Hill, [illegible] and wife, Ann [illegible] Wright, Jr. — Petition for Partition of Lands.

[IT APPEARI]NG to the satisfaction of the Court that the [defendants] in this cause, Littleton Moore and wife Ann [and] David Wright, Jr., reside beyond the limits of [this State: it] is therefore, on motion, ordered by the [Court, that] advertisement be made for six weeks successively [at the Co]urt House in Kenansville, and at three other [public places in] Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington [Journal,] notifying the said defendants of the filing of this [petition, and] that unless they appear at the next term of [this Court and] answer the petition, the same will be taken [pro confesso] and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
37-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
[Court of] *Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1864.

[illegible], Assignee of L. R. [illegible] wife, Nascissa Edwards, [and] Nancy Jones, vs. [illegible] and wife, Eliza [illegible] Winders and [illegible] Winders, Needham [Johnson, Isaac] Johnson, James [illegible] and wife, Kitty Ann [Johnson,] Anna J. Johnson and [illegible] and wife, Betsy [Jane Caraway]. — Petition for Partition of Land.

[It appearing] to the satisfaction of the Court, that the [defendants] in this case, Needham Johnson, Isaac Johnson, [illegible] and wife, Kitty Ann Johnson, Anna J. [illegible] and wife, Betsy Jane Caraway, [are non-residents] of the State; it is therefore, on [motion, ordered] by the Court, that advertisement be made [for six weeks] successively at the Court House in Kenansville, [and at three] other public places in Duplin County, [and also in the] Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants [of the filing] of this Petition, and that unless they [appear at the next] term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
[June] 17. 229-1t—39-5t

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1864.

[It having] been ascertained that traitors in our midst [illegible] of communicating information to [the enemy] [illegible] our lines on the White Oak River and [illegible] these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding outposts of this command will arrest [and send] to these Headquarters all persons infringing this [order].

By Command of Maj. General Whiting:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.
[illegible] 1864. 28 tf

ENGLISH SCYTHE BLADES.

20 DOZEN ENGLISH SCYTHE BLADES, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches long. Just received and for sale at wholesale or retail by
JAMES McCORMICK,
Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 21. 245-6t—39 1t.

NOTICE.
TAX IN KIND DEPOT.
New Hanover County, N. C., June 22nd, 1864.

THE TAX PAYERS will meet me at Wilmington, N. C., on Friday, July 1st, 1864, for 10 days, to have their estimates credited. Persons must bring in their receipts and get a hand receipt for all they have paid on their estimates. [Persons] failing to comply, are liable to have their estimates returned uncredited.

By order Capt. McGOWAN,
Post Q. M. 4th Dist., N. C.
W. T. BURGNS, Q. M. Agent C. S. A.
[illegible] Office at Messers Ellis & Mitchell's.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 30, 1864.

Since neither the mail nor telegraph will bring us anything from Richmond or Petersburg, we are highly gratified to receive papers occasionally by private hand.

Yesterday Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Express Messenger, handed us the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday, which he received at Weldon from Captain MAGEE, of the Petersburg train. The enemy as early as Monday had seized the road between the "Brick House," which is six miles from Petersburg, and Reams', which is ten miles from there. Of course they are occasionally driven off, but they constantly return at some point.

We extract the following despatches, showing the state of things on Saturday and Sunday:—

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, June 25th, 12 M.—There has been nothing done thus far, and there is no likelihood of any fighting to-day.

The weather is intensely hot, and the roads oppressively dusty.

Some say that General Grant has told his men that the fighting has ended, and the siege of Richmond has now begun.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, June 26.—All quiet along the lines yesterday and to-day, save heavy cannonading for a while this morning in the centre, the result of which is unknown—There was a severe cavalry fight near Nottoway Court House, Thursday, between the rear column of Wilson's men and Dearing, which continued from 2 o'clock until dark, when the enemy retreated under cover of the darkness. Thirty-three prisoners were captured, and have been brought in.

The enemy's loss is many killed and wounded. Our loss is small. Wilson is stealing fresh horses and shooting his jaded ones. Our men report the roads strewed with them. The damage to the Southside road is very great.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

LYNCHBURG, June 25.—Gentlemen who left our forces Thursday five miles beyond Salem, on the Newcastle road, say that Hunter's army came near being captured at that point, their escape being due only to the delay in the delivery of an order. As it was the enemy were so hard pressed that they destroyed their ammunition train, which was a mile in length. Our informant saw it blown up.

A portion of our forces are reported to have taken a large wagon train and a number of prisoners.

The enemy on their retreat destroyed Bonsack's woolen factory, in Roanoke county.

The following are the latest published despatches from General LEE:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 25, 1864.

Honorable Secretary of War:

SIR: General W. H. F. Lee pursued the enemy's cavalry which advanced along the Southside railroad. He had a skirmish on the 22d near Dinwiddie C. H., and the next day struck their column in flank, near Black's and White's, cutting it in two, and getting possession of the road by which they were moving towards Nottoway Court House.

The road was held after an engagement which continued from 12 M. until dark, the enemy making repeated attempts to break through and rejoin his advance. He withdrew from General Lee's front at daylight on the 24th, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, taking the road to Hungarstown and Keysville. General Lee is still following them.

Very respectfully, &c.,
R. E. LEE, General.

HDQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 25, 1864, 9 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: Our entire loss yesterday morning was ninety-seven killed and wounded and two hundred and nine missing.

Nothing of moment has occurred to-day on the lines in front of Bermuda Hundred and around Petersburg.

General Hampton reports that the enemy's cavalry advanced yesterday to Nance's Shop and intrenched themselves there. He attacked them and drove them from their works, pursuing them until 9 P. M., to within two miles of Charles City Court House.

They left their dead and wounded on the field and along the route. Great credit is due to Gen. Hampton and his command for their handsome success.

Very respectfully,
R. E. LEE, General.

There would appear to have been little or no fighting near Petersburg on Saturday or Sunday. The Petersburg *Express* gives the following account of the fight which took place on Thursday evening, the 23d inst., near the Weldon Railroad in the vicinity of the six-mile House:

Gen. Mahone was speedily despatched, at the head of a body of troops, to drive the rascals off. Upon approaching the spot about one hundred and fifty of Grant's horsemen were discovered displacing rails and removing sills.—They fled precipitately upon the appearance of our forces; but it was soon ascertained that there was a heavy body of infantry in the woods, east of the track, massed for the purpose of supporting the cavalry.

Gen. Mahone threw forward a heavy line of skirmishers, engaged the attention of the blue coats, and then put into execution one of those flanking movements for which he has become somewhat noted during this campaign. About twilight Perry's brigade now commanded by Gen. Finnegan, succeeded in swinging around, and brought up in rear of the enemy. A volley or two in the rear put the enemy to thinking, and another volley or two brought about a very lively double-quick on their part. We succeeded in securing only four hundred and eighty three of the invaders, the remainder running so swiftly that it was found impossible to overtake them.

The prisoners were marched into the city yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, and turned over to Major Bridgford, Gen. Lee's Provost Marshal. There were ten commissioned officers among the number, but none higher than the rank of colonel. These prisoners, in point of appearance or morals are no improvement upon former instalments. They seem to have been collected from every quarter of the globe, both civilized and uncivilized, and elicited from a spectator in our vicinity, the remark, "That Grant had scraped all creation with a fine tooth comb for men to reinforce his depleted ranks."

WE regret to notice the loss on Friday of nearly 400 of HAGOOD's brigade, mostly captured. They were thrown forward as skirmishers to ascertain the strength of the enemy's rifle-pits, but allowing their zeal to get the better of them they not only took the rifle-pits, but, charging up to the breast-works, were entrapped and taken.

A FRIEND has shown us copies of the New York *Times* and *Tribune* of the 6th June. Of course they bring no later intelligence than we have already seen. The *Times* devotes a long editorial to the advocacy of LINCOLN's claims to re-nomination and election. This was on the day before the meeting of the Republican nominating Convention at Baltimore. It contends that as the opposition was made to LINCOLN, the submission should be compelled to the "Union" as represented by him.

The *Times* says that the Adjutant General reports the loss in killed, wounded and missing, during the three days operations around Cold Harbor, at as high a number as seven thousand five hundred. This is the first official Yankee statement of GRANT's losses at that point.

The *Tribune* has little of interest. It deprecates the early meeting of the Republican Convention and thinks the Presidential campaign had better be kept back for two months or more.

The following "advertisement" hardly needs the signature of P. T. BARNUM to establish its origin and identity. There is such a mixture of greenbacks and patriotism, humbug and humanity, mock-heroics and real sordid meanness that the thing stands confessed.—And yet this thing has its effect. Hundreds and even thousands, young and old, will go to see this woman, and will drink in all she says and will believe it. Her story will be highly spiced—equal to the history of the woolly horse, "or any other man." Thus of course an additional drop of gall will be squeezed into the current of popular thought and prejudice at the North.—Such agencies have been at work for years preparing the present crisis and are now at work sustaining the fiendish policy of the Abolition leaders, and keeping up the excitement of the ignorant and fanatical people:—

[Advertisement.]
P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.
IO TRIUMPHE! IO TRIUMPHE!
VENI, VIDI, VICI!

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and pride that the proprietor and manager of Barnum's American Museum calls public attention to his advertisement of the present week. Notwithstanding the fact that our most popular managers have besieged the Astor House for several days past with magnificent golden offers; notwithstanding that they have brought to bear, social, political and military influence, and exerted every effort that practical ingenuity could suggest in order to carry out their most eager wishes, BARNUM has beaten them all, and borne away the prize. It was BARNUM and BARNUM only who could overcome all opposition, remove all obstacles, and pave a broad highway with greenbacks over which to lead forth to an admiring public the greatest heroine of the age, the modern American model of the renowned "JOAN OF ARC" the pure and beautiful girl, revered and loved by all true friends of American unity and liberty.

MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,

the Union Scout and Spy, who, under the orders of Gen. Rosecrans, passed through the enemy's lines, and accomplished such wonders for the Army of the Cumberland, while she was engaged in the secret service of the United States. Every father and mother who have a son in the Union Army; every lady who has a husband, a brother, or a lover there; every child who has learned to love its country and call on heaven to bless its present struggle and preserve its nationality, will rejoice at this opportunity of listening to "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," as they fall from the lips of this high-souled, gallant girl, who in her determination to serve her country, risked her inestimably precious life, and was rescued by our Gens. Granger and Mitchell, from a rebel prison where by order of the notorious rebel Gen. Bragg, she lay wounded and languishing with sickness,

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Those who would avoid the crowd should bear in mind that the most pleasant time to hear this heroic lady recount, in her own fervid language, her adventures, is at

ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING,

on which occasion the lecture-room is thrown open without any extra charge.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, June 4, 1864.

GEN. LONGSTREET arrived at Columbia on Sunday, *en route* for Augusta, Ga., where his family is residing, or was when he was wounded. On Monday he was visited by numbers of citizens, who wished to pay their respects and wish him God speed.

The St. Georges, Bermuda, *Advocate* of Wednesday, the 22d instant, says:

On Saturday last the Confederate ship-of-war Florida, Comdr. C. M. Morris, arrived in our harbour after an absence of about one month, having left on a cruise on the 12th ultimo. On the 18th, six days after her departure, she fell in with the schooner George Lattimer, from Baltimore, bound to Pernambuco, laden with flour, lard, bread, &c., &c., and on the 17th inst., she boarded the brig W. C. Clark, of and from Boston, bound to Matanzas, with lumber, both of which vessels she captured and destroyed. The Florida has come in our harbour for the purpose of effecting some slight repairs and being coaled.

"THE DESERTER'S WIFE."

All, *all* but this—this stinging shame,
Methinks I could have better borne—
All other sorrows are but tame
To those that make our honor mourn.

I placed the Bible in his breast,
And put the sword into his hand,
And then with heart so much depressed,
I prayed him shield our Southern land.

Had he been slain on battle plain,
Or died wherever fate had led,
My heart would still know in its pain
He was amongst "the honored dead!"

I could have taught my children then
To prize with love the name they bore,
And bid them sacredly defend
His native land forever more.

But *now* this bitter, cheerless woe
That burns into my very life,
This thought that wheresoever I go
They call me "the deserter's wife!"

HAPSDALE.

SHERMAN'S REAR.—The Macon *Telegraph* says a letter has been received from Bartow county, dated 20th, which says Wheeler, with two divisions, is in Sherman's rear tearing up the railroad.

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

There was a considerable abatement of the enemy's fire upon the city yesterday. The number of shots fired during the last twenty-four hours was twenty-three.—Thirty four shots were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday, and twelve yesterday. Private Moses Davis, of the Gist Guard, was killed by a fragment of shell Sunday. The enemy continue to fire a volley of seven or eight guns every evening upon Fort Sumter. During Sunday the flagstaff of the fort was shot away, but quickly replaced. The Yankee flagstaff at Battery Gregg was also cut away Sunday evening, and after considerable exertion, was again raised.

The tents on Folly Island have increased.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Charleston Mercury, 28th inst.

Why Gen. Johnston does not Fight.

I have noticed amongst the various correspondents of the press, a considerable amount of perplexity in accounting for the failure of Gen. Johnston to give battle at Cass Station after his famous battle order of the 13th of May. I have seen amongst other accounts, that of the army correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* positively asserting that General Johnston had received imperative orders from the War Department at Richmond, forbidding him to risk any general engagement until reinforcements might be sent to him from the army of Virginia. The explanation is incorrect.—The true reason for the retreat of the army from Cass Station after Johnston's battle order had been read to the troops, was a failure upon the part of his corps commanders to comply with Johnston's plan of battle. General Johnston having determined upon his line of battle, notified his troops that he was now ready and about to lead them to victory. Every heart pulsated with patriotic fervor in response to the call of the tried and trusted chieftain. Joe Johnston had deliberately chosen his time and his position—the word had been given, and the deed must be done. Accordingly Gen. Johnston ordered his corps commanders to advance their commands and occupy certain designated positions. All was progressing admirably for the happy consummation of this splendid conception—when a staff officer, charging up to one of Johnston's distinguished Lieutenant-Generals, made the *startling announcement* that the enemy were on his flank in large and threatening numbers. Placing implicit confidence in the announcement of a staff officer, the Lieutenant General, fearing to move, failed to comply with the orders of his commanding General. In the meanwhile, the advancing column of the enemy gained the position and Johnston's plan was thus frustrated. There was no alternative now left him but to fight the enemy at a disadvantage, or to retreat to a safe position. To have rushed madly into the former, General Johnston is a man of too much deliberation and even tempered wisdom—to have failed to do the latter, all the anathemas of an ignorant public could not prevail.—*Cor. Sav. Republican.*

From the Army and Navy Journal.

American and European Fighting.

The enduring courage and the tenacity exhibited in all the great battles of this war, by both armies, are equal to any exhibition of the same qualities recorded in history—in some respects are superior. Scarcely any conflict has been decided by a single trial. At Corinth, at Murfreesboro', at Chattanooga, at Vicksburg, at Knoxville, in the South and West, in the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, in the series of battles during General Pope's campaign, in the conflicts culminating in the victory of Antietam, at Fredericksburg, in the memorable three days at Gettysburg, the armies of both combatants have shown the moral power which is inherent in the American character.

It is a great mistake, however, to assert, as is so frequently done in the general newspapers, that European history does not present instances of continuous fighting, and of battles continuing for several days. Without referring to siege operations, many cases can be mentioned of campaigns, including numerous conflicts, and of great battles that were decided only after several days of fighting. Indeed, it has been fought without various preliminary affairs; though as these are not specified in history, and attention is permanently given to the chief and decisive engagement, we fall into the conclusion that only this occurred. We doubt, however, if, in the whole history of warfare since firearms came into general use, any parallel can be furnished to the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, and the recent engagements in Virginia. Such battles in Europe would have involved the destruction of one or the other army with all its material. In this country, however, from its physical peculiarities above alluded to, the losses are proportionally small, and the result somewhat indecisive.

We naturally seek for comparisons to our own battles in those of the Crimean and Italian wars. But the former was mostly comprised in the siege operations, and in the latter the French were so immeasurably superior to the Austrians that the drama closed with the two great acts of Magenta and Solferino, without much by play or accessory incidents. It is to the wars following the French revolution, therefore, that we must turn for parallel incidents. It will be interesting to recall them, in the first place, as matters of history, and in the second place, to show how much similarity there is, notwithstanding the changes in tactics and weapons, in the methods by which great hostile armies come into encounter. For it is well known that the principles on which battles are fought do not vary, although there are such innumerable combination of detail. Strategy is the same now as in the early ages of history. The differences in arms make differences in the modes of arraying troops and of fighting; but such movements, for instance, as flank attacks and attempts to break a line in its centre, have always been among the grand manœuvres of commanders.

In 1793, under the Archduke, Charles attacked the French on the 1st of March, and the battle was continued on the 2d, the French being defeated; the Austrians fought them again on the 4th, and again defeated them. A few days afterwards the Austrians captured the city of Tongres.—Dumourier now took the command of the French, and in a few days attacked and beat a portion of the Austrians and on the 18th a general engagement occurred in which the French were finally defeated.

In 1794 the French on the 10th of May, crossed the river Sambre and attacked the Austrians, but were repulsed; on the 20th, 22d and 29th, they tried it again with the same result; on the 3d of June they fought and were repulsed; on the 4th, the French renewed their attempts and kept their ground for several days, but were again driven back. On the 18th, they crossed again, and held their position till the 26th, when the Austrians attacked them, but received a severe defeat. Thus in something over a month, there were eight battles, besides a number of smaller actions.

The extraordinary energy displayed by Napoleon in his Italian campaign is well known. The fighting in some portions of it was almost as continuous as the operations in Virginia. Thus, on July 29, 1796, the Austrians attacked the French and were successful. Napoleon then concentrated his force against the corps of Quasdonich and defeated it; on the 3d of August he broke the Austrian centre at Lonato; he then marched to the help of Augereau, and defeated the Austrians, who were attacking that General; the final battle took place August 5th, and ended in the defeat of the Austrians—the campaign occupying eight days. A similar series of conflicts occurred in the fall, ending with the battle of Arcola, which was fought through two days without a result; on the third day afterward it was resumed, and the French were successful.

Battles of several days' duration were not uncommon during the wars of Napoleon. His great victory at Ulm, in which he captured the entire Austrian army under Mack, was a series of fights, commencing about the 1st of October, and continuing to the 16th. Simultaneously, Massena was having a three days' conflict with the Austrian army in Italy.

The movements at Jena commenced on the 9th of October, 1807, and skirmishes of advanced parties continued for days; on the 14th the French won their principal victory; on the 16th and 17th they obtained other successes; they pursued and encountered the Prussians at various times, until, on the 28th, they captured the remnant of the army.

The great battle of Leipsic, where Napoleon's career as a conqueror terminated, occupied four days commencing on the 19th day of October, 1813, and raging till night, the next day there was a suspension of general conflict, which was renewed on the 18th; the French retreated on the 18th, and were pursued and routed with terrible slaughter.

During the European campaign which, more than any other in history, resembles in activity and the number of engagements we are accustomed to see in our war, is that in France just previous to the successful entry of the Allies into Paris—a campaign more remarkable in some respects than all others of Napoleon—one, in which with but a comparatively small number of men he made efforts almost superhuman against the overwhelming forces of his opponents.

The French army numbered 70,000 men; that of the allies, under Schwatzenburg and Blucher, 400,000; while those entering the country from other points amounted to 600 000 more. Napoleon attacked 60 000 Prussians at Brienne with one-third that number, and defeated them; the next day the allies returned with 150,000 and attacked Napoleon, who had only 40,000. He held his ground till night, and retired. A few days after he fell on the flank of a Russian column of 120,000, and broke it up. The day afterward, with 25,000 he defeated 60,000 under York and Sekan. The third day after he was attacked by Blucher, who had 100,000, but defeated him. Making a forced march across the country a few days afterward, he defeated the Austrians under Bianchi. Returning to Troyes, he was attacked by Blucher with 60,000 men at Mery sur Aube, but defeated him. After various other battles, he was finally overwhelmed, and the allies compelled Paris to capitulate.

Waterloo is generally instanced as a battle of a single day. But previous to the great battle occurred the affair with the Prussians at Ligny, and that of Ney with the English at Quatre Bras.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

LATER FROM VIRGINIA.

A dispatch from Goldsboro', dated the 28th inst., to the Associated Press, says advices from Petersburg state that a large train of Cotton had been burned on the Southside Railroad; that private advices represent Kautz as running from W. F. Lee on Sunday, from Staunton bridge on the Danville road, with Dearing in his front, and was going towards Weldon or Grant's army. Official information from Weldon to-day says that Kautz is going there.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MARIETTA, GA., June 28th, 1864.

The severe punishment inflicted upon the enemy yesterday by Gens. Hardee and Loring rendered them very quiet to-day.

While the fire that communicated to the woods was raging, one of our officers in authority called to a Yankee commander, that as an act of humanity, we would cease firing in order to afford them time to carry off their wounded then in danger of being burnt alive, which was done; after which action was resumed with frightful result to the enemy in front of Cleburne's division.—They lost over one thousand alone, while in Cheatham's front it was much greater. Our loss was less than on some days in skirmishing.—One hundred and fifty will cover it.

Walker's division in skirmishing acted with great heroism.—nine out of eleven men being bayonetted in one rifle pit alone, while their officers actually cut the enemy down with their sabres. Two of our officers from the same pit came in with bayonet wounds, while their clothes were perfectly perforated with bullets.

A Sergeant of Jackson's brigade seized a shell while the fuse was lighted and threw it from the pit in which it had fallen. He was promoted on the field by Gen. Jackson to a Lieutenant, but the heroic fellow modestly declined it.

Serg't. W. J. Woltz of Co. I, of the 29th Tennessee regiment, Vaughan's brigade, leaped over the enemy's breastworks, seized a standard presented by Gen. Buford to the 27th Illinois regiment, wrested it from its bearer and brought it triumphantly to camp, for which daring act Gen. Hardee presented it to the gallant Sergeant. Upon it was inscribed "Belmont," "Union City," "Stone River."

The enemy made a desperate attempt to take Kennesaw Mountain. They attacked our works in columns of picked troops—heroes of Missionary ridge, but Loring's corps drove them back with a loss estimated at 2,500.

RAID IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, &c.

GOLDSBORO', June 29th, 1864.

On Monday a raiding party of Yankees or Tories under Col. Uirk, from 300 to 400 strong, entered Morganton at the head of the Western N. C. Railroad, captured some reserves, robbed the Bank and destroyed a train of cars.—The Bank is supposed to have had a large sum on hand.—The raiders are said to have come from East Tennessee.

Kautz's raiders have gone to Grant. They crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Road near Bellfield.

THE MORGANTON RAIDERS.

CHARLOTTE, June 29th, 1864.

The latest information from Morganton is to the effect that the raiders were in possession of the town. No further advance had been made. Ample force has gone forward to check and capture the raiders. They comprise four companies of deserters and tories.

YANKEE REPORTS VIA CHATTANOOGA.

ATLANTA, June 29.—The Appeal has received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 25th. It states that Gen. Pillow, with three thousand men, on the 24th, demanded the surrender of Lafayette, garrisoned with four hundred cavalry. The surrender being refused, the Confederates attacked the town. The garrison took position in the Court House and adjacent houses. For more than three hours the Confederates continued to advance slowly, when the 4th Kentucky cavalry came in and the Confederates left, leaving 100 dead and 70 prisoners, carrying off Col. Faulkner, of the 7th Ky., captured in a charge. It is supposed that we [the Federals] will hear that Pillow passed on in the work before him on the Railroads. The Gazette does not state in what direction he went.

In New York on the 24th gold was quoted at 217.

Army advices to the 23d say that the position of affairs around Petersburg are unchanged, but changes are being made which have been prompted by the prospects of great advantage. The movement was not sufficiently mature for publication.

The 12th New York battery is reported to have lost four guns.

The Confederates are daily strengthening and enlarging their works.

The World says that the National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington on the 30th instant for general consultation and important business.

Sheridan is reported to have reached the White House.

Advices from New Orleans to the 18th say that Canby was visiting Farragut off Mobile.

FROM GEORGIA—FURTHER FROM THE FIGHT ON MONDAY.

MARIETTA, June 29th, 1864.

Unusual quiet prevailed along the lines to-day, the enemy being permitted to bury their last putrefying dead. As just as Gen. Hardee's great victory is brought to light, the havoc appears to have been much underestimated. The enemy admit a loss of fifteen hundred in front of Cleburne's division, and a loss in killed along the front of that and Cheatham's corps of seven hundred and fifty. Five hundred ambulances were counted yesterday from the summit of Kennesaw Mountain, transporting their wounded to Big Shanty from the front of General Hardee's corps.—Their loss along the line of that corps is estimated at four thousand, and about the same in front of Gen. Loring's.—Yankee Generals Dan McCook and Harker were certainly killed.

FROM GEORGIA—THE YANKEES AGAIN REPULSED.

MARIETTA, GEO., June 30th, 1864.

At two o'clock this morning the enemy drove General Cheatham's pickets in, and attempted to storm his breastworks. They were received with a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry, which caused them to retreat precipitately. Their loss has not yet been ascertained. Our loss was only one killed and two wounded.

LATER FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

MARIETTA, GEO., June 30th, 1864.

The heavy firing this morning was provoked by an attempt of the enemy to establish and fortify his line of pickets on the South East face of the ridge occupied by part of Gen. Cheatham's command. On moving out they encountered our videttes who fell back and reported the enemy advancing. Our batteries opened on them, the artillery doing excellent shooting, every shell exploding apparently in the right place. The enemy resorted to every conceivable device at day light to prevent our men from sleeping. All quiet to-day, only occasionally shelling by our batteries on Kennesaw Mountain.

HUNTER ROUTED AND IN FULL RETREAT IN VIRGINIA—FROM KENTUCKY—THE CONFEDERATE FORCES IN ARKANSAS—GOLD FURTHER ADVANCED IN NEW YORK.

MOBILE, June 30th, 1864.

The Evening News has received dates from Memphis of the 27th, and Cincinnati dates of 23d inst.

Hunter is reported routed near Stanton, with a loss of two thousand, besides his wagons, artillery, small arms, &c., and is cut off from Martinsburg, and is retreating towards Beverly.

Sheridan has reached the White House out of ammunition.

In Kentucky the guerrillas continue their destruction, and are conscribing and actively firing on boats.

The circulation of the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer have been prohibited in the mails, and is limited to garrisoned posts between Hawesville and the trans-Mississippi.

Shelly is in possession of Clarendon, Ark.

Fagan has crossed Arkansas and moved upon White river.

Gen. Price is reported moving upon Little Rock.

A gunboat passed up towards Memphis on Sunday in a crippled condition.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Gold is reported at 248.

In Memphis gold is quoted at 330. Cotton 1 45.

THE RAIDERS ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAIL ROAD, &c.

GOLDSBORO', June 30th, 1864.

The State Journal has received private dispatches from Weldon of the 30th, stating that the raiders struck the Petersburg and Weldon Road to-day near Bellfield. A later dispatch from Bellfield states that the most of the enemy's artillery, together with his wagon train, has been captured, and that the greater part of the raiders would be.

A fight is reported to-day near Reams' Station.

The raiders have left Morganton and gone through Watauga County. They burnt the rail road depot and a passenger train. Our troops are after them.

YANKEE NEWS VIA THE WEST.

ATLANTA, June 30 1864.

The Appeal has received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 28th, containing dates from New York and Washington to the 27th. The postponement of the Chicago Convention to the 29th of August is stated to be a triumph of Vallandigham Wood Peace faction, their object being to await the issue of the present campaign. If Grant and Sherman meet with no decided success, the Convention may promulgate a platform pledging the party to a universal amnesty to the rebels, and nominate some man identified with the war. If Grant is not successful, the Convention may adopt straight-out peace resolutions, and make fight on the candidate who has opposed the war, whose first act of administration will be a proposition for an amnesty with a view to a final separation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Davis gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish peace among the people of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—It is supposed the question respecting the three hundred dollar exemption clause which the House refused to concur in with the Senate will be settled by a conference committee.

An army correspondent of the 26th claims that Grant permanently holds the Petersburg and Weldon R. R. South of Petersburg.

The Tribune's special dispatch of the 25th says that Hagood's S. C. troops made a two hours attack on Baldy Smith's line, and were repulsed, losing one hundred and sixty prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 27th.—Gold was quoted at two hundred and forty.

Isaac Henderson, publisher of the Evening Post, and Navy Agent at New York, has been arrested on a warrant issued on the application of the special Counsel for the Navy Department. He was admitted to bail in $10,000 dollars.

Chicago dates of the 22d state that Vallandigham was still at home, at Dayton Ohio, and was endorsed with shouts of welcome by the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Illinois.

Andy Johnson, in a speech at Nashville on his nomination for the Vice Presidency, says: Slavery is dead, and he mourns not over it. In restoring the State he would leave out all disturbing elements, and use only party machinery which is more in harmony. He wants to see emigrants pouring into the country from all parts that Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts. In the Convention to restore the State, traitors should take the back seat. If there be but five thousand loyal men, these should control the work of re-organization. Traitors must be punished, and their great plantations be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest men.—The day for the protection of lands and negroes of authors of the rebellion is past. He means to stand by the Government till the Union flag floats over every town and hill-top, then he will attend to Mexican affairs, and say to Louis Napoleon: you can set up no monarchy on this continent. His speech is remarkable for the omission of any claim to recent victories, only reference to the subject being made. He claims that should an equal number be killed in every battle, it is plain the result must be the utter extermination of the Rebels. He concludes by saying, though money be expended—though farms and cities be destroyed—let the war for the Union go on, and the stars and stripes be bathed, if need be, in the nation's blood, till law be restored, and freedom fully established.

Pretty Plain Talk.

The following is the leading editorial article of the New York *News* of the 4th of June. We must confess there is some pretty strong language used, such as would not have been permitted by the LINCOLN dynasty eighteen months ago. The Northern press speaks more freely as time progresses:

From the New York News, 4th June, 1864.

"NEW REGIME"—"NEW NATION."

Are the people mad? In the name of Heaven, we ask our fellow-countrymen are they mad—has reason departed from the land? Do men ask themselves the objects of this terrible war? Why our fellow-citizens are driven to the slaughter-pen like bullocks—why our rivers are tinged with blood—our soil saturated with human gore—our country sounding with the wails of widowed women and helpless children? We say, do our people ever, ever ask these questions?

We are told the war is to preserve *the* Government—to uphold the majesty of *the* Constitution—to preserve *the* Union.

What Government? What Constitution? What Union?

"The Government of our fathers," the hypocritical office-holders say. Never was there a more wicked falsehood. Did the Government of our fathers demand the erection of horrid bastiles over the land, in which to incarcerate free white citizens because of their political opinions? Did the Government of our fathers demand the destruction of the liberty of speech, the freedom of the press and liberty of conscience—the great franchises it was intended to protect? Did that Government authorize the assumption of despotic powers by the agents of the people in order to enslave freemen? Did our fore fathers ever contemplate by their Government that such creatures as Butler and other military satraps should have and exercise unlimited power and control over the lives, liberty, and property of free white citizens—should tell a freeman how he should pray—when he should speak—what he should wear and what he should say—and unless he obeyed, he should be manacled like a felon, hurled into a dungeon, or shot down like a beast? Never, never! It is a base slander upon the founders of our Government—a foul aspersion upon our ancestors—to say that they ever formed such a Government. Yet these are the powers now claimed and exercised by Abraham Lincoln and his military satraps throughout the land. These are the powers which they ask our fellow-countrymen to let them exercise, upon the false statement that they are necessary to support the Government of our fathers. Are you mad, that you will longer heed such wilful misrepresentations?

"The Constitution of our fathers," these wicked and hypocritical rulers say.

Yes. The tyrant at Washington says he has regard—high regard for that instrument—and in his last pronunciamento, issued to one of his employees in Kentucky, openly admits that he has violated that sacred chart of our liberties, and this under pretense of preserving *the* nation.

The Constitution of our fathers. Yes. Where is the blessed instrument? It has been torn to tatters by the ruthless destroyers now in power, and its shreds are scornfully trampled under foot and spit upon—Why a leader of the party now in power—Mr. Collamer, of Vermont—admitted the other day in the Senate chamber, that the Constitution was now never mentioned but in terms of contempt and derision. It has been denounced by the political friends of the Federal tyrant as "a covenant with hell," and but a little while back one of them boasted publicly that it had been committed to the flames, and that he rejoiced at it.

Away, then, with such a false pretense as this, that the war is carried on to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, when the Commander-in chief of the Federal army and navy thus boastfully proclaims that he has violated the sacred chart, and his friends are trampling it under foot.

For "*the* Union"—these same wicked rulers will say. The "Union of our Fathers?"—not at all. A Union of peace, harmony, and love? No—they scornfully answer. What kind of a Union, then, are they fighting for? The answer is written in blood.

A Union of hate—a Union of strife—a Union of discord—a Union pinned together by swords and bayonets—a Union in which such men as Phillips, Greeley & Co. are to be the masters—a Union in which Federal bayonets, shoulder-strapped tyrants, negro Governors, negro Judges, shoddy lords, and miscegenation ministers are to rule.

Have not their leaders already proclaimed their purposes upon the housetops and in the valleys—on the battle field and in the churches—in their speeches and in their newspapers—with muskets and bayonets, and all the dread implements of death? Is it not now adjudged treasonable by the minions of Federal tyranny to talk about the restoration of the "Union as it was"—the Union of our fathers? Are not men imprisoned and banished for daring to utter a word in behalf of the old Union of States? Has not the leader of the Federal party announced on the floor of Congress that the old Union was dead—dead—dead?

Yet with shameless effrontery these destroyers of the old Union—men who for years, long years, have made it their business to denounce it as "an alliance with the devil,"—still tell you, countrymen, that this war is for "*the* Union;" and that chief hypocrite of all, the President, calls upon the people to pray for the Union. What falsehood and hypocrisy.

No, the war is not for the Government of our fathers—it is not for the Constitution of our fathers—it is not for the Union of our fathers. It is a war carried on to destroy that Government—that Constitution—that Union. It is a war waged to overthrow the old Government, and upon its ruins to erect a despotism.

Acts speak louder than words. What means Ben Butler by starting a newspaper at Norfolk and dubbing it "The New Regime." The word "Regime" is of French origin. It signifies rule, system, government or kingdom. Does not this show what this shoulder-strapped military tyrant is waging war for?

Upon the flags which he places in the hands of his soldiers, are inscribed the old watchwords of our country, "This is for them." This is to animate their hearts and strengthen their arms to the performance of valorous deeds. But his newspaper is not for the old flag—for the old Government. Not it. It goes for a "New Regime." It shows the purpose of the leaders. A new kingdom—a new government—Lincoln or some other despot to rule, or, perhaps Butler himself.

What means the name of the Fremont journal just started in this city, "The New Nation." Does this show that the war is waged for the Government, the Constitution, the Union of our fathers? Out upon such falsehoods.

Again we ask our countrymen to pause and ask, is this bloody war waged for the old Government, or is it not for a "new regime," a new kingdom, a new nation?

Look at Butler's papers; look at Fremont's; hear what Lincoln and his friends have to say, and then answer?

Again we ask you if you are willing to wage war to overthrow the Government of your fathers; to waste millions of lives and treasure for such an end?

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

MORGAN'S CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

[Private Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, June 25th, 1864.

Gen. Morgan returned to Abingdon on the 21st instant, having made a brilliant expedition through Kentucky, capturing and destroying immense supplies and transportation, and mounting his entire command at Lexington.

He destroyed the railroads from Lexington to above Cynthiana, to Frankfort and Louisville.

He visited Mt. Sterling, Lexington, Winchester, Georgetown, Frankfort, Cynthiana, Maysville, Paris, Flemingsburg. Captured 2500 Yankees.

Gen. Hobson and Staff are on their way to Richmond.

TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the army and among citizens, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August next. Being in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years.—Should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grateful for their partiality, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest.

Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.

D. M. ALLEN,
Co. G, 36th N. C. T.
June 2nd 37-9t*

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.
March 2nd, 1864. 148-3&23-te*

A CARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMPSON CO., N. C.:

At the solicitation of several friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of our County. Being connected with the army,—in which capacity I have been near three years, and being denied at present even the privilege of a furlough,—it is impossible for me to see and talk with you as I wish to do, and hence this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the discussion of political issues, and think the agitators and tricsters could better serve the country by entering the army. I can only promise my friends, if elected, an untiring energy and impartial action in the discharge of the duties which are attached to the position. And if defeated I will passively bow to your decision,—knowing that you generally "do things well."

ISAIAH BERRING,
1st Sergt. Co. "Sampson Artillery."
Fort Caswell, N. C., June 1st, 1864 37-tf

A CARD.

TO THE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received the earnest and repeated solicitation of many of you to become a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and as I am permanently disabled, I cheerfully comply with the request of my friends. If I was able to take the field I do not believe my friends would wish to take me from it, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I should not think of asking you to take me from its dangers by giving me a seat in the Legislature. I should do as I did in the beginning of the war: go forward to the support of those who are so nobly contending for our rights and independence. With regard to my position, I further myself with the belief that my course has been such as to clearly define it upon the great and all absorbing subject of peace, which we all desire so much. I can only say that, should I be favored with a sufficient number of your votes to elect me to the honorable position I now wish, I assure, I shall go there pledged to do all in my power to bring about a speedy and *honorable* peace, and to be then, as in the army, on all occasions in my place, carefully guarding the interests and honor of the State and my constituents.

My official duties will prevent my canvassing the County, but knowing that the patriotic people of Onslow are always right, I shall cheerfully submit to their decision whatever it may be.

And am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
E. PORTER,
Capt. Co. E 3d N. C. Troops.
June 23. 39-6t

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:—I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of the State Legislature. Being a soldier in the 1st N. C. Cavalry, Co. [illegible], it prevents me from seeing or mingling with the voters of Duplin County; therefore I am in hopes that my opponents will not take any undue advantage of my absence. Not knowing what may come before the Legislature, I have but one promise to make to my friends, if I am fortunate enough to be elected. I shall endeavor to promote the interest of the State and County of Duplin as far as my skill and ability will admit. I am still a Democrat and also as strong a secessionist as ever lived or died. Acts are louder than words. I have been in the service three years the 4th of July next.

Z. SMITH.
June 23d 39-te*

WE are authorized and requested to announce JOHN D. STANFORD, of Duplin County, as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature.
June 30th, 1864. 40-2t*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce to the citizens and soldiers of Duplin County, that JOHN B. WALLACE is a candidate to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
June 30th, 1864. 40-3t*

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 23d ult., by Rev. A. D. Hepburn, Mr. S. L. MEREDITH, of Orangeburg, S. C., to Miss MARY V. BOWDEN, of this town.

DIED.

In General Hospital No. 5, in Wilmington, N. C., of typhoid fever, on the 25th of May, GEORGE LARKINS, son of Col. W. S. & M. Larkins, aged 17 years.

The deceased was, I believe, a member of Capt. Bass' Company, and had only volunteered one month prior to his death. Comment is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that George was a *noble boy* in its fullest meaning. As child, friend, and pupil, he was dutiful, obedient and kind.

The age at which he gave himself to his country, is sufficient eulogy. Another noble youth has filled a premature grave, not by the ball, but from the same great cause.—Yes, George is gone; oh! but methinks I hear a plaintive voice say, oh, could my poor boy have been with me to breathe his last. Though all may have been kind, yet to deny the only boon that would have given consolation is too bad. Not even the tearful supplication of an aged parent could get for him the only boon he asked, (to go home to die.) As the sun scorched flower will lift its head to Heaven at evening for one drop of dew, even so does the sinking spirit turn homeward to die.

His battle is fought, the victory won—
No more will he hear roll call at even;
The war that on Earth he had begun
Ended in eternal peace in Heaven.

COM.

Lillington, N. C. June 25th 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF D. N. COX OR FAMILY, of Onslow county, N. C. In 1860 he lived in Naukta, Georgia. Any person giving information of them, will be liberally rewarded.
Address JOHN M. FRAZIER,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 24th 245 6t—40-2t*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

From Richmond.

We are indebted to the attention of Captain A. D. CAZAUX, for copies of Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 29th, ult. The Examiner learns from the agent of the Associated Press, that the New York Herald of Sunday, the 26th instant, quoted gold at the opening of the market, on Saturday, at 244 closing at 243⅝.

On Tuesday evening, the following dispatch from General JOHNSTON was given to the Richmond press. It is the official account of Monday's fight near Marietta.

"MARIETTA, June 27, 1864.

"*To General Braxton Bragg:*

"The enemy advanced upon our whole line to day. They assaulted French, Cheatham, Cleburne, Stevenson and Quarles, by whom they were repulsed. On the rest of the line the skirmishing was severe. Their loss is supposed to be great; ours is known to be small.

"J. E. JOHNSTON, General."

This, coming from so high a source, more than confirms all the private advices received from Northern Georgia. It was no partial affair. It was an advance upon our whole line. Their loss is supposed to be great—that is, it is supposed to be great by FRENCH CHEATHAM, CLEBURNE, STEVENSON and QUARLES, and they have had an opportunity to form an intelligent opinion, even if they could not accurately ascertain the number lost by the enemy.

The evening train from Petersburg brought over to Richmond on Tuesday some prisoners, among them a Yankee Lieutenant, who was very communicative.—GRANT, he says, is going to tear Petersburg to pieces with shot and shell in the course of a day or two. We should not at all wonder if GRANT should celebrate the Fourth of July by opening an "infernal fire" upon Petersburg.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, June 28th—7.30, P. M.—The situation is unchanged. There has been the usual cannonading and picket firing. The lines of the two armies are at some points not over two hundred yards apart. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and much refreshed by the late rains and cool weather, which is also quite favorable to our wounded.

It is reported that Burnside's corps has gone to Washington.

Later from Richmond.

We are indebted to the attention of a friend for a copy of the Richmond Whig of the 2d instant. We find little additional to what has already been received through sundry channels. The following are, perhaps, the most important items:—

A YANKEE CORPS MOVING.

A gentleman, who left Mathews county on Wednesday, states that, at the time he left, the Chesapeake was alive with a tremendous armada of Yankee transports, filled, it was supposed, with Burnside's corps, en route for Washington. For what purpose, he could not surmise. It may be that they wish to steal a march upon us in some unprotected and important district. Surely, Burnside is not leaving Grant to aid Sherman.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in the course of a recent debate in the Senate, gave some statistical information relative to the strength of the Union armies, &c., of very great value. From this official exhibit, it appears that since the 17th of October last, six hundred thousand men, not including black men, have enlisted or reenlisted in the Yankee armies, and that one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars have been expended in bounties since that period; that within the past year seven hundred thousand men have been put in the field, and that since General Grant commenced his march toward Richmond, reinforcements to the number of forty-eight thousand men, exclusive of the one hundred days men—some two thousand more—have been forwarded to him.

The following is the only telegraphic despatch the paper contains. It does not amount to much, but we fear it contradicts many of the flattering reports about the capture of WILSON'S raiders:

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 1—After leaving Reams' station the enemy's raiders retreated to Stony Creek. Fitz Lee pursuing. Here the enemy made a feeble stand, but were quickly dislodged and continued their retreat towards Jarratt's station on the Weldon road, our cavalry still pursuing them. At this point their retreat was turned into a rout, the enemy losing their organization and scattering in every direction, the most of them, however, getting through to Grant. Two more pieces of artillery, nine wagons, including Wilson's headquarter wagon, a number of prisoners and small arms, were captured.

Yesterday evening the enemy made a feeble assault on Colquitt and a demonstration in front of Gracie, both of which were easily repulsed.

Our capture of prisoners at Reams' station foot up 387, including the wounded. The negroes reclaimed number 700.

Nothing doing to-day.

Another Capture by the Florida.

Capt. D. A. MARTIN, of the fine steamer "Lilian," from Bermuda, has handed us the following letter for publication:

Extract of Letter dated

ST GEORGES, July 2d, 1864.

George P. Black, agent of N. S. Walker, Gov't Ag't.:

* * * * * *

The barque Harriet Stevens, of Portland, bound to Cienfuegos, came to grief yesterday, 50 miles to S. and W. of this. The crew I sent to cook in a Danish barque. I captured 312 lbs. gum opium, which I will send into the Confederacy.

(Signed) C. M. MORRIS, Lieut. Commanding.

A true copy,
N. S. WALKER,
Per GEO. P. BLACK.

The Raid on Camp Vance.

The party which made the recent raid upon Camp Vance and the head of the Western North Carolina Road, turns out to have numbered not more than two hundred men, exclusively made up of North Carolina and Tennessee tories and deserters, under the command of a Tennessee tory known as Col. KIRK, and his two brothers, natives of Greenville, Tenn.—They burned or destroyed all the buildings at the camp, and carried off over a hundred youths of the Junior Reserves, who were there for instruction, and to whom it would seem that arms and ammunition had not been distributed.

There were three hundred stands of small arms at the camp. Major McLEAN, the Commandant, the Salisbury *Watchman* says, was notified on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., of the tories' robbery of Mr. TATE, but he disbelieved the report. He left on Monday, having made no effort to guard against the marauders.

Of course the raiders acted as such plundering bands always do. They robbed everywhere they could, taking horses, valuables, negroes, etc.

On Wednesday pursuit was made, which terminated on Thursday morning at Yellow Mountain at a place known as the winding stairs, a narrow foot-path crossing the mountains in Mitchell County. Here all the advantages were on the side of the raiders who escaped, carrying with them most of their prisoners and plunder.

The Editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* says:—

It was conceded by all the men we saw from the scene of the last engagement, that pursuit ought to have terminated at the foot of the mountain, the advantage of the enemy in position being so great as to enable twenty men to hold in check almost any number of assailants. Every step up the mountain was an error on our part, as evidenced by the failure to accomplish any good. The way was only a "bridle path,"—no vehicle ever passed it—winding, and dark with laurel and other mountain trees; and until 9 o'clock Thursday morning was shrowded with a dense fog. The enemy had the selection of every point from which to deliver their fire on their travelling pursuers; for the nature of the ground, and the wearied, exhausted condition of our infantry precluded the possibility of fleet movements, flanking the enemy or even deploying in line of battle.

The enemy succeeded in carrying off most of their prisoners, white and black, though a large number is known to have escaped from them in confusion of attacks or under cover of the night, especially of the negroes. Col Kirk, the commander of the raiding party, conducted his retreat with admirable skill. He was assisted by two brothers, we learn. They are all from Greenville, Tennessee, of which place or vicinity they are natives.

We have no positive information as to the extent of the damage inflicted on the raiders by our forces. It is believed, however, that several of them were killed and their bodies, with one exception, either carried off or concealed in the mountains. Signs on the ground, of blood and of dragging, strengthen this belief. Prisoners who escaped from them, said that Col. Kirk had his arm broken by a shot from our men.

The damage on our side consisted in the killing of —— Clark, of Capt. Freeman's Company, and of the wounding of Dr. Pearson in the knee, and of the Hon. W. W. AVERY in the groin, both of Morganton, and Lt. Fetter, of Camp Vance, in the foot. Sgt. Seth Bolton and six men, of Capt. Freeman's Co. of Alabamians, acting as skirmishers, were taken prisoners. It was rumored that one of them was killed. We have just learned from Capt. Freeman that 6 of the 7 men that were reported captured, have since rejoined him. The missing man is supposed to have been killed. A Mr. Duval, a Yankee deserter, and Frank ——, a Confederate soldier, under sentence at the Garrison in this place, serving with Capt. Freeman's company, were captured, and put under guard of a sentinel; but watching their opportunity, sprang on the sentinel, disarmed him, and made their escape and rejoined their command.

The following persons along the route of the retreating raiders were visited by them on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and robbed of their negroes, horses and mules guns, money, jewelry, silver-ware, and in some cases clothing, viz: John Sudduth, A. H. Erwin, E. J. Erwin, W. C. Erwin, Rob't Perkins, Rich'd Micheaux, T. J. & P. P. Meroney, and Mrs. Caldwell. They also took three hired negroes, railroad hands, belonging to Judge Coleman, of Virginia.

We regret deeply to learn that Hon. W. W. AVERY died at Morganton on Friday, the 1st inst., of a wound received on Thursday morning, as above stated by the *Watchman*.

Northern Georgia.

The attack and repulse of the enemy before our position near Marietta on the 27th ult., seems to have been a very serious matter, and in a war of less portentous dismensions than that in which we are now engaged, would occupy a prominent place. The object of the enemy was to take Kennesaw Mountain, but they failed, with a loss of twenty-five hundred men at the very least calculation. It is not often, in actions like this, that we take any prisoners, since, standing behind our works, our object is to repulse the enemy, not unnecessarily to expose our own men, as we would do if we left our entrenchments with the view of trying to secure prisoners.

A good map of Northern Georgia would be very valuable at this time, and the study of the topography of that section would be a matter of much interest. It might be worth while to enquire whether SHERMAN may not contemplate some other movement than a direct advance on Atlanta by the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, crossing the Chattahoochie at the railroad bridge near Vinings depot. There are bridges and crossings higher up, North and East of the Railroad, as, for instance, at Rosewell, on the road to Athens, threatening Augusta and the line of the Georgia Railroad. Are we sure that SHERMAN may not wish to fortify himself where he is, so as to be able to detach some twenty or twenty-five thousand men on his left, to turn our right flank and thus compel JOHNSTON to fall back, not simply to protect Atlanta, but also to protect the railroads leading to Atlanta. There is a game of strategy being played, and the command of the line of the Chattahoochie is evidently as important a point in that game as the possession of Atlanta itself, since the one almost certainly involves the other, and not the other only, but, if surrendered to SHERMAN, enables him to menace Athens, the Georgia Road and the city of Augusta. The game in Northern Georgia is a deep one—the stake greater and more important than even Atlanta itself, important as *that* is.

By the way some accounts make the enemy's loss on the 27th not less than four thousand. No wonder SHERMAN calls for reinforcements.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

"Special," the army correspondent of the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal, writing to that paper from the battle-field, near Marietta, on the 28th June, the day after the battle, says:

In the hurried account of the action I gave you yesterday, I neglected to state that three stands of colors had been captured.

During the afternoon yesterday the woods in which the action occurred, took fire from the artillery, and a large number of the enemy's dead and wounded were consumed in the flames. Our men were unable to render them any assistance without running the gauntlet of their sharpshooters.

Their dead and wounded are still upon the ground where they fell, with the exception of a few who crawled off last night. The suffering of the wounded beggars description, having lain upon the ground for twenty-four hours, exposed to the burning rays of the sun, without food or water.

The loss of the enemy is estimated by those who have opportunities of knowing, at from five thousand to six thousand. Our entire loss is one hundred and fifty-three, Loring's corps losing the majority in a heavy skirmish which occurred in his front about the same time the charge was made upon Cheatham and Cleburne, the movement being made upon him for the purpose of diverting attention from the main point of attack.

I learn also that the heavy firing heard upon the right, was two batteries shelling the vicinity of Gen. Wheeler's quarters, but two of our batteries being placed in position, opened upon them at a lively rate, and soon succeeded in driving them off.

To-day the situation remains unchanged, and there has been less firing than in any preceding day since we have occupied our present position.

The weather is intolerably warm, and the troops in trenches are compelled to resort to every species of artificial shade to screen them from the fiery rays of old Sol. The roads here seem to have the faculty of jumping from one extreme to another with remarkable celerity, and where a few days since the mud was almost impassable, the dust is now several inches deep.

Imperialism and Imperial Aristocracy.

We have now two "Empires" on the Western Continent. We used to have three in the hemisphere, but alas, the triumvirate is imperfect.—Hayti is no longer an Empire, and its dusky sovereign, SOULOUQUE, is a fugitive in foreign parts. Europe boasts its three Empires—France, Austria and Russia—and why should not America have Mexico, Hayti, and Brazil? Let us have Imperial Hayti again, or if we can't get Imperial Hayti again, with SOULOUQUE for an Emperor, let us do the next best thing—let us have the Empire of Miscegenia, with ABRAHAM I for Emperor. He is *nearly* as good as SOULOUQUE, and the New York *Herald* seems to think that the idea is by no means a new one with ABRAHAM and his supporters.

We do not see much sense in an aristocracy, although we can easily understand how a privileged class should cling to its privileges, and the members of that class remain faithful and devoted to their "order," and at last get to regarding these privileges as rights. We can even imagine how all these things and their incidents might become so interwoven with the habits of a people as to become a part of their daily life—a something without which they could not get along comfortably, and the sudden removal of which might be productive of evil effects, if not tend to fatal results.

But although these things may be supposable in countries where aristocracies exist, powerful by wealth respectable by antiquity, recognized by custom, they are either simply impossible or flatly ridiculous in countries where they are identified neither with the habits, traditions, nor supposed interests of the people. Even the genius of the great NAPOLEON could not give to his new made princes, dukes and counts, the *prestige* that had attached to the least of the DE ROHANS, ARMAGNACS, MONTMORENCIES, &c.

But if NAPOLEON himself failed in France, a country which had been a monarchy since the days of CLOVIS, and had maintained an aristocracy still longer, what success can a little Hapsburg Archduke expect to meet with in Mexico, with his new creation; or if an aristocracy could not be improvised out of such materials as MASSENA, NEY, SOULT, JUNOT and others of NAPOLEON'S Marshals, the thunderers around the car of the modern Mars, how can it be extemporized out of such men as SANTA ANNA, the hero of game cocks and wooden legs, or Dr. GWYNN, the Mississippi planter, California speculator, ex United States Senator, sharp financier, etc? Yet such seems to be the order of the day. There is to be a fresh crop of Princes, Dukes and other Mexican dignitaries. One of these is to be Gen. SANTA ANNA, who is to be Prince of Matamoras, and, so a cotemporary says, is to be placed in command of the Department of the Rio Grande, with the rank of Field Marshal. Dr. GWYNN is to be Duke of Sonora, and to have the military command of that province.—Many other Princess, Dukes and Grandees there will no doubt be, high sounding and magnificent in name, extensive in spurs and cocked hats, but weak in *prestige* and adding little to the real strength of the Imperial throne, which we cannot help regarding as a perilous experiment. At any rate it is such a green affair—it resembles JONAH'S gourd in so many ways—that we apprehend for it a decline as rapid as its growth, and expect to see its Dukes and Princes, as well as its Emperor, imitating the swallows—going and returning at intervals, regulating their migrations by the state of the political atmosphere—now driven off—now called back.

We once happened to get a passing introduction to Dr., then Senator, GWYNN—one of those casual things neither sought nor refused, because never thought of at all. Should we, however, at any time hereafter, come across the Duke of Sonora, we would be apt to think of it longer, from somehow associating these new titles with those conferred by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor SOLOUQUE, especially one which gratified the heart of a gallant colored general who was made Duke of Marmalade. There was also a Marquis of Lemonade, and probably a Prince of Rum Punch. The last title was a title to popularity, if its possessor could only *keep cool*

Now, we do hope that the Confederate States will maintain at least a decent self-respect in their conduct towards this Mexican extemporization, which, with its Emperor, Princes, Dukes and so forth, seems more like the pageant of a theatre than the sober growth of a State, or the gradual foundation of a dynasty. We may recognize the Mexican Empire if we please, but to *seek* recognition from *it* would be too ridiculous for anything.

Twelve Months Ago.

This day twelve months ago General PEMBERTON surrendered Vicksburg to General GRANT. That was an awful blow to the Confederacy, and as there was a certain prestige attached to the occurrence of such a matter on the 4th of July, General GRANT and his admirers have since been pretty free in declaring that on or before the 4th of July, 1864, Richmond would follow the example of Vicksburg, and the Federal flag float over the fortifications of the Confederate Capital.

We have our doubts about GRANT entering Richmond to-day. It don't somehow seem to be agreeable that he should, at least General LEE may be supposed to have some objections, and so also may Mr. DAVIS and others at present residing there. Richmond would be too close for comfort in this weather, should GRANT'S army get in, even as captives.

But "now's the day and now's the hour," as ROBERT BRUCE or ROBERT BURNS once said, and the front of battle lowers sufficiently dark around the devoted cities of the James.

Apart from and above the painful associations with which the fall of Vicksburg connects the day, there are proud and glorious memories connected with this anniversary, to a full participation in which the South is at least equally entitled with the people of any other section, and to which indeed they are more faithful than those of any other section, since they are fighting to maintain the principles of self government which lay at the bottom of the first revolution, while those who labor for their subjection are striving to negative that principle.

But the times are not such as to invite us to make any lengthened remarks running out into the compass of a Fourth of July effusion.—*Daily Journal, 4th.*

General Pillow's Command.

We find two versions of an affair between a brigade of cavalry, under General PILLOW, and a force of the enemy at Lafayette, Georgia, on the 24th June. Lafayette is the County seat of Walker County, Georgia, and is probably about thirty miles from Chattanooga.

We place first the Confederate account as given by a correspondent of the *Mississippian*, now published at Selma, Alabama.

Correspondence of the Mississippian.

TALLADEGA, ALA., June 27, 1864.

Gen. Pillow's expedition has been heard from at last I yesterday saw three wounded soldiers belonging to Major Lewis' squadron, who were wounded at Lafayette, Ga.

Gen. Pillow's brigade, consisting of Col. Armistead's regiment, (not numbered) the 8th and 9th Alabama cavalry, and Maj Lewis' battalion, attacked the enemy at three o'clock Friday morning, 500 strong, posted in the Court House, Jail and other brick buildings, at Lafayette, and after three gallant charges captured them and held the buildings about two hours, when the arrival of a body of Yankee cavalry, reported at from two to five thousand, forced the dismounted men to make a hasty retreat to their horses.

Our loss is probably from three to four hundred men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Yankee loss is not yet known.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. Among the killed, as far as heard from, are Major T. Hall Lewis, of Lewis' Battalion. Major R. H. Redwood, and Captain Harrison, 9th Alabama cavalry, and Col. Armstead, were wounded. TENIS.

The Yankee account will be found below. There is a discrepancy between the two statements, but we agree with the *Appeal* in regard to the absurdity of the report of four hundred routing PILLOW'S two brigades:

The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 25th, under the following caption—"Gideon J. Pillow with Two Brigades at Lafayette—Col. Watkins with Four Hundred Men Commanded to Surrender—Pillow Threatens to Burn the Town—Watkins Answers, Burn and be D——d—Desperate Resistance of the Four Hundred—Capture of Col. Faulkner—Timely Arrival of the 4th Kentucky—Pillow Routed—In Search of a Ditch of his own Digging"—announces Pillow's presence in North Georgia. The report of four hundred routing Pillow's two brigades is as plausible and true as Sherman's announcement of Johnston's retreat to the Chattahoochee.—*Appeal*

Several days since Maj. Gen. Steedman, commanding district of the Etowah, sent 400 men, consisting of detachments from the 4th, 6th and 7th Kentucky cavalry, under command of Col. Watkins. Col. Watkins was ordered to patrol the country around Lafayette, and thus protect the railroad communications leading to Chattanooga. Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette, in the name of Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, demanding an immediate surrender, accompanied with a threat of burning the town in case of non compliance. The rebels were 3000 strong, and had the town completely surrounded. Col. Watkins returned the somewhat profane, but expressive reply: "Burn the town and be d—d." In about 20 minutes thereafter, the rebels made an advance from all directions. Col. Watkins' men were dismounted and occupied the Court House, and three or four houses adjacent, from which they poured a destructive fire into the foe.

For more than three hours the enemy slowly but surely advanced. At nearly nine they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. John T. Croxton, of the 4th Ky., sent out in that direction the day previous by Gen. Steedman, arrived in the neighborhood, and, attracted by the fire, "went in," and Gideon J. P. "went out." The gallant Kentucky boys rushed on them with a yell and whoop, capturing about 70 and peppering them unmercifully at every jump. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Col. Watkins and his glorious 400 for their dogged resistance against the greatly superior number pitted against him. We feel like complimenting Col. Croxton, who is always on the lookout for a fight, on his opportune arrival at the scene of action.

Col. Watkins lost about 50 killed, and perhaps as many were wounded.

Gideon left 100 dead comrades. We have already stated that about 75 were captured.

Gen. Steedman has directed a vigorous pursuit, and has taken measures, which, it is hoped and believed, will make Gideon wish he was somewhere else in a ditch of his own digging. If he don't look sharp our boys will dig one for him.

We regret to learn that Col. Faulkner, of the 7th Ky., was captured in the attempt to make a charge.

THE KEY OF RICHMOND.—The following appears in a Northern paper:—

KEY LOST—$0,000 REWARD.—Lost, near Fort Darling, the "Key to Richmond," which, as was announced by the Republican papers, was entrusted to the keeping of the subscriber. It is supposed to have been taken by a fellow named Beauregard, who violently assaulted, battered, and thrashed the subscriber, causing him to skedaddle in such haste that he dropped the key. The above reward will be paid in Lincoln skins to any one who will restore it.

BEN BUTLER.

THE New York *Herald* is an institution in its own way, and is great on making discoveries. The *Herald* of the 16th ult. is before us, and it has found out for certain that GRANT has at last found out the way to capture Richmond. The *Herald* had heard that GRANT had crossed over to the Southside, and it assumes at once that "Petersburg of course is his, and Fort Darling can offer no resistance to this great fort taker."—Of course the *Herald* goes on to satisfy itself that LEE must retreat into North Carolina, pursued by GRANT, and harrassed by Federal cavalry.

According to the *Herald*, and indeed nearly all the Yankee papers, GRANT by coming over to the south side of the James River, has found the vulnerable point of Richmond—he has flanked LEE out of that city, and LEE'S retreat and its fall are only questions of so many days. The *Herald's* predictions do not seem to be infallible. On the 18th the *Herald* had Petersburg positively captured, but it isn't captured yet.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has affirmed the constitutionality of the conscription law, as also of the law rendering liable the principals of substitutes. Judges MANLY and BATTLE concurring—Judge PEARSON dissenting.

Judge PEARSON'S position, now, we think solitary and alone among the judges throughout the Confederacy, is at the least an unenviable one, although we are not among those who impugn the honesty with which it was taken and maintained.

Messrs. CURRY, KELLOCK & CO., ship brokers of Liverpool, have been instructed to offer for sale by private treaty the Confederate screw steamship Georgia. Her crew has been paid off, and her stores were sold by auction on the 24th of May, at Birkenshead.

The Georgia does not appear to have been suited for the purposes for which she was intended.

THE Asheville *News* says that Governor VANCE recently addressed a large and intelligent crowd in that place, the largest that has been seen in Buncombe for years. He will lose few if any votes in the immense crowd who heard him.

A LEG.—We were shown last week a very neat and apparently serviceable artificial leg, made by Mr. C. H. SUMMERSETT, for a gentleman up the line of the railroad who has lost his own. Mr. SUMMERSETT has been experimenting in this line for a good while, and has made sundry improvements. In the very important element of lightness, we think he has hit the mark about as nearly as any we have seen. One difficulty would appear to be in the procuring of springs.

THE GOLDEN DAGGERS.—*A Romance of California, translated from the French of* PAUL FEVAL, *by a gentleman of Louisiana. Columbia, S. C.:* EVANS & COGSWELL, 1864.

The above, like everything from the press of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL, is got up in a style that would be creditable at any time, and is surprising now. It really shows nothing that looks like war or blockade.—Its paper is as white, its ink as black, and its type as clear and distinct as in the brightest days of peace.—The work itself gives promise of interest.

THE Chevalier HUELSEMANN, formerly Austrian Minister at Washington, to whom DANIEL WEBSTER addressed the famous "Huelsemann Letter," died recently in Europe at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr Meginney's Exhibition.

We take great pleasure in laying the following correspondence before our readers, and in adding our own feeble tribute to the eloquent and feeling response made by the ladies to the letter of Mr. Meginney, accompanying the handsome sum of $1,275, the nett proceeds of the exhibition given by the pupils of the Institute under his charge. We know that, alike to teacher and to pupils, the preparation and training necessary for this effort was essentially a labor of love, in which no pains were spared on one side to communicate, and on the other to receive, the instructions which produced an entertainment so creditable in itself and so satisfactory in its result. They have their best reward—that which they most prize, in the consciousness that their efforts will tend to relieve the sufferings of some of the sick and wounded among the brave defenders of their country:—

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal—

GENTS: The amount realized by the exhibition at Wilmington Institute, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, you will perceive, by the annexed correspondence, is twelve hundred and seventy five dollars. Where all did their best to please, and to make as much money as possible for so commendable an object, it will hardly be fair to particularize; still, it will do no one injustice to publish, that Master Albert A. Springer contributed ten dollars in gold, which was exchanged for Confederate currency, and is included in the above.

WILMINGTON INSTITUTE, July 4th '64.

To the President and Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society:

LADIES: The pupils of Wilmington Institute, gave an Exhibition on Friday, the 1st inst., for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The net amount received is twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars. ($1,275), which I send to you by the hands of Masters T. Post, A. Gilbert, L. Boon and J. King.

Be pleased, Ladies, to expend the money—at your discretion—in accordance with the intentions of the youth of this School, who have so successfully exerted themselves to alleviate the sufferings of those noble men who are periling life and pouring out their blood in defence of the liberty inherited from our fathers.

I feel myself fortunate in being the medium of communication between the scholars of Wilmington Institute and ladies whose noble exertions in behalf of our sick and wounded defenders, are so well known and appreciated in our community.

Most respectfully Ladies,
Your ob't serv't,
L. MEGINNEY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 4, 1864.

L. Meginney, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—Your letter containing the sum of $1,275, proceeds of an exhibition given by the pupils of the Wilmington Institute, has been received. Our feelings are not easy of expression in acknowledging such a munificent contribution, springing as it does from the patriotism and generosity of those whose years forbid their sharing dangers and sufferings which they so gracefully and nobly seek to alleviate.

Can one be found to doubt our ultimate success, while feelings such as these animate the hearts of the children of our land, or who is not convinced that the liberty we struggle for will be faithfully kept by those to whom will descend the prize? Nor can we forget how much is due to the one who fosters these noble sentiments in each youthful heart; under whose watchful care the germ of all pure and lofty feelings is cherished until it expands into the brilliance and fragrance of the perfect flower. May he long continue thus to influence the minds of those who in after years may perhaps be called to sway the destiny of the country, their grateful sympathies are now prompting them to assist in this dark hour of her history.

In order more effectually to carry out the intentions of the kind donors, the sum you have forwarded shall be added to the fund of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

For your expression of personal regard, allow us to offer our most sincere thanks.

Very truly yours,
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE S. A. SOCIETY.

The Southside.

Yesterday at 1 P. M., heavy cannonading opened on our left, and continued for some ten or fifteen minutes, when it entirely ceased, and all became still again.

It was reported late Sunday evening, that the enemy were burning surplus baggage on our extreme right, and making such movements as impressed upon the minds of those in that vicinity, that he was about to contract his lines, by withdrawing his left flank from the Southern rail road. The heavy loss to which he has been subjected in this locality recently by the indomitable Mahone, gave an air of plausibility to the rumor, but it was believed yesterday, that he was still there, and that, too, in considerable force.

The enemy's wagon trains moving about Battery No. 5, and other Batteries in the vicinity, were distinctly visible yesterday from several elevated positions in the city. It is thought that he is making some alterations in the vicinity of No. 5.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, there was heavy cannonading on our centre, and upon inquiry we ascertained that it was a demonstration of the enemy, but for what object, no one on our side could divine.

It is reported that the enemy have repaired the Norfolk Railroad, and are now operating it to within two or three miles of the city. A gentleman from Prince George says he has heard the locomotive *whistle*, and the trains *roar*. We give this for what it is worth and nothing more.

Petersburg Express, 28th inst.

The Army and Navy Messenger says that it is stated that when an officer is under charges for drunkenness, Gen. Lee sends for him, gives him a lecture, and offers to withdraw the charges on condition that he will sign a pledge not to drink any more during the war.

For the Journal.

CAMP 3RD N. C. CAV.,
near Petersburg, Va.,
June 22nd, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—

Feeling confident that many of your readers will be anxious to hear of the whereabouts of this regiment, and the part it has played in this, *the most active campaign* of the war, I shall trespass for a short while upon your patience, promising nothing interesting, but simply a plain statement of facts. With heavy hearts we turned our backs on Newbern, when almost within our grasp, to take up the march (as Madame Camp Rumor, *always reliable*) said, for Northern Virginia. Early on the morning of the 9th of May we left Kinston, and, after marching five days and the greater part of the same number of nights, reached Petersburg. We rested here one hour, when we were drawn up in line, counted *fours*, and headed towards Richmond. The enemy were in possession of the turnpike, so leaving it we turned towards Chesterfield C. H. Colquitt's brigade of infantry, with 4 or 5 pieces of artillery, with the 3rd N. C. Cavalry, composed Beauregard's escort. If you recollect how *very much* rain was needed about that time, you can imagine what a dust a regiment of Cavalry would kick up, and how we fared for those five days, when at times you could not see your file leader. After leaving Petersburg we proceeded quietly along until reaching Chesterfield C. H., where we encountered the enemy's Cavalry. Col. Baker immediately charged them, drove them from the road, and, supported by a regiment of infantry, held them in check, until Gen. Beauregard passed through, and then brought up the rear, reaching Drewry's Bluff just at day on the morning of the 14th, having marched from Kinston, N. C. to Richmond, Va., in six days. Here we rested our weary limbs and jaded horses until the 16th, the day that Gen. Beauregard so *handsomely* "called a halt," to Butler in his "On to Richmond," and sent him howling back to Bermuda Hundreds. On the 17th our regiment opened communication with Petersburg, along the turnpike. We remained here picketing and scouting until the 24th, when we were ordered to join Gordon's brigade. On reaching the brigade, Col. Baker, as ranking officer, took command, the *gallant* Gordon having taken at the head of his brigade a few days before.—When the smoke of battle clears away and the "Roll of Honor" is made up, high up upon its list in letters large and glowing, will be written GORDON. North Carolina may well feel proud of such a worthy son. On the morning of the 27th, Lt. Col. Waddell, commanding the regiment, received orders to move down to the Hanover Ferry road and feel the enemy. He had not gone far, when he found that the enemy were moving up the road. Col W. immediately ordered Capt. McClammy to dismount his squadron and deploy them as skirmishers. After deploying, the Captain moved his skirmishers forward and attacked the enemy. After a sharp fight the enemy broke; our men pursued, drove them in upon their line of battle, and attacked that.—Soon the enemy commenced turning the right flank of our skirmish line. Just at this time orders were given to fall back, when we retired slowly, a part of the time exposed to a fire *front and rear*. The enemy confidently expected to capture our skirmishers, but were sadly disappointed, Capt. McClammy changing the front of the right company and driving the flanking party back. While engaged in front the Yankee cavalry moved to our left and endeavored to get in the rear. Having ascertained what we desired, we mounted, and were moving down the road to form line of battle in a more advantageous position. The enemy mistaking this for a retreat, sent a division of his cavalry to harrass our rear and even presumed to charge Capt. McClammy's squadron bringing up our rear; but quickly perceiving their intention, he wheeled his squadron to the left-about by fours, drove them back in much disorder, capturing several men and horses. The enemy were *sufficiently amused*, for they did not make their appearance any more during this day. We engaged them again at Cold Harbor on the 29th, holding them in check until reinforced by a division of infantry. On the 31st, with W. H. F. Lee's division, met and repulsed Smith's army corps of infantry and Wilson's Cavalry division. Again on the 2nd of June, fought both their cavalry and infantry at Ashland. Killing a great many and capturing several, together with 350 horses. During this fight Gen. Lee dismounted the 1st, 2nd and 5th N. C., and two squadrons (Perkins and McClammy) of the 3rd and made a charge in regular *infantry style* for over two miles, completely routing the enemy. The chase was very exciting; the enemy fled in the wildest confusion. Again fought all day of the 3rd, at Hawes' shop, success again attending us. From the 3rd until the 16th were continually skirmishing with the enemy. On the 17th we caught all that remained of Grant's army on the North side of James River, shelled his wagon train across the river, enjoyed the confusion among his teamsters caused by this proceeding, such as cutting loose mules, turning wagons bottom side up, and took up our line of march for Petersburg. Reached Petersburg the 19th, and on the 21st fought one among the hardest fights of this campaign. Hancock's corps of infantry, with two squadrons of Wilson's cavalry, moved up and attacked our right, doing picket duty six miles from Petersburg. Col. Baker dismounted all the regiment, except 8 men of Co. A, and threw them forward to skirmish. Soon the Yankee cavalry (2 squadrons) moved down the road held by Capt. McClammy's squadron. He poured a volley into them and at the same time, according to orders, Lieut. Ward charged them, and drove them completely away, as they retired in rear of the infantry. They then moved up their infantry and the action became general. We held our ground until Gen. Barringer came up with the brigade, and after a fight of three hours, in which we killed 57 of the enemy, and captured over that number of prisoners. Hancock, with his *fighting corps*, fell back before Barringer's *brigade* of cavalry, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession. Col Baker was captured; mistaking the position of the enemy he rode forward with orders for another regiment, and was surrounded and captured. During the recent fights we have suffered greatly, having lost in killed, wounded and captured, 11 officers and 153 men. The regiment is at present commanded by the gallant Maj. Moore, a very efficient officer, and one universally esteemed by his command. Lt. Col. Waddell was with much reluctance forced to leave the command on account of his health, and remained in the field longer than he should have done, and is now laboring under a severe attack in one of the Hospitals at Richmond. Of any movements outside of the brigade we know nothing.—We have a *plenty of rations*, having drawn as extra rations for the last month, rice, peas, onions, sugar and coffee, in addition to one-half pound of meat and usual bread rations; are in excellent health and spirits, and fully confident that the mighty *Ulysses* will *never* reach Richmond. The enemy shell Petersburg every day, but have as yet damaged the city very little. He hopes no doubt to take Petersburg as he did Vicksburg, by *digging*. Prisoners say he has promised his army that there shall be no more *charging*, but my word for it, this "*burg*" will not fall by the spade. Hoping that communication with the outside world may soon be opened, and that we will not much longer be forced to "run the blockade" with our mail, and can hear something more than the roar of musketry and the boom of cannon, I leave you, Messrs. Editors, and your numerous readers, to enjoy the delightful sea-breeze, promising to let you hear from us when anything of note turns up. OMEGA.

From the New York Daily News.

Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia.

What sad contrasts this bloody conflict, now in progress upon the soil of the Old Dominion, suggests to the truly patriotic citizen, who thinks of the past.

The President of the United States, and the officer in command of the Federal forces now in Virginia, are both natives of Kentucky, and citizens, by adoption, of Illinois. Yes, Mr. Lincoln and General Grant were born in Kentucky, and are citizens of that State which has inscribed upon its seal the words "State Sovereignty."

Let us, for a moment, glance at the past of these three States—Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois. Their present is before us, in scenes of blood, lighted up by the fires of towns, cities and hamlets, and enlivened with the shrieks of the wounded and dying, and sad wails of the widows and orphans of the slain.

In 1776 Virginia, through her son, Thomas Jefferson, presented to the world the great truth that all States and people have the inalienable right to choose that form of government which to them may seem best suited to promote their happiness; or, in other words, "that all Governments should rest upon the consent of the governed." To maintain this principle, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the rest of the colonies, banded together with Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas, and, after seven years of bloody strife, succeeded in upholding it against Great Britain. A son of Virginia—George Washington—was the Joshua who led the armies of the "old thirteen" to victory, and established the great right of self-government claimed by all the States. And thus the thirteen States were admitted to be free and independent sovereignties and nations, because they chose to be so, and fought to maintain, their right to elect their own form of government.

In 1783 this right was established, and each State, in order to preserve it as sacredly as possible, embodied this principle in their several State Constitutions—"the right of altering, modifying, abolishing or changing their several forms of government as they might see fit." This great principle is found now in the Constitution of every State still in the Federal Union, and all those that have seceded. It is thus announced in Massachusetts, in Maine, in New York, in Pennsylvania, in California, in Kentucky, in Illinois, in Virginia, and in all the Southern States.

In 1787—three years before the formation of the Federal Constitution—the sovereign State of Virginia claimed title to, and exercised jurisdiction over the territory now comprising the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Kentucky, with the consent of Virginia, was created into a sovereign State, and was the first State admitted into the Union after the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1789, up to which period she was a part of Virginia—flesh of her flesh, and bone of her bone. But Virginia, in 1787, made to her sister States, who had fought side by side with her Washingtons and Lees to maintain the principles of her Jeffersons and Henrys, one of the most magnificent donations that the world ever witnessed. She ceded to the old Confederation—to hold for the common benefit—the immense domain now embracing the sovereign States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

More than this, to show the spirit in which this gift was made, and to demonstrate to the other States that it was intended for all, and not for the South or for slavery, the only condition attached to the gift was for the benefit of the Northern or free States, and that was intended to induce their people to immigrate thither and enjoy the territory. Virginia stipulated that involuntary servitude was not to exist in that territory. All the States, North and South, accepted the donation with this condition, and thus it was that the Northwestern Territory passed from Virginia to the old Confederation. What State has ever done so much?

In 1789 the Federal Constitution was formed, Virginia, through her son James Madison, aiding in its formation. It was submitted to her for adoption.—Seeing, with almost prophetic vision, the dangers that might attend the experiment, and specially from Federal encroachments, Virginia agreed to become a member of the Federal Union, with *the express reservation contained in the act of adoption, that she should withdraw at her pleasure.* This was a part and parcel of the compact between Virginia and the other States who comprised the Federal Union. She was admitted with this express reservation, and never would have entered the Union without it. It continued in force while she remained in the Union, and was never repealed. The other States accepted her upon this condition and were therefore bound by it. Kentucky was then a part of Virginia, and in the treaty made between her and her mother Virginia, she recognized all the laws of Virginia, and among them this reservation.

In 1798, as Patrick Henry foretold would happen, the Federal Government began to encroach upon the rights of the States. The Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams were enacted. Virginia took the alarm, and the State, under the lead of Mr. Madison—the father of the Constitution—enunciated the great principles for which she is now contending—rights that she reserved when she entered the Federal alliance, and which the other States did not then hesitate to concede to her.

Virginia then declared the character of the Federal alliance, and the principle of State sovereignty—the right of a sovereign State to withdraw from the Federal Union, whenever, *in her opinion*, such withdrawal was essential to her safety and honor.

Kentucky—Kentucky of 1798—the daughter of Virginia—the land of the Boones, the Shelbys, the Scotts, the Garrards, the Clarks—the heroes of the Revolution, the defenders of the frontier from savages. Yes, Kentucky of 1798 stood shoulder to shoulder with Virginia, in maintaining and announcing the same doctrines of State sovereignty. Then, the insidious teachings of Federal Judges, Federal Bank Attorneys, Yankee Federal Editors and partisans, had not entered Kentucky. Then Federal patronage, Federal commissioners, Federal contracts, and Federal corruption had not corrupted Kentucky politics. And then, Kentucky statesmen, Kentucky soldiers, Kentucky "hunters" and Kentucky farmers, all stood by Thomas Jefferson, in the "State rights" doctrines of 1798; and almost unanimously cast the vote of the State for him against the elder Adams—the New England Federalist.

Now, where is Kentucky? And where are Kentuckians—descendants of Virginia? Where is Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, that, to-day, are indebted to Virginia for the institutions they enjoy.

A Kentuckian, or a native of Kentucky, in the Presidential chair, calling upon the people everywhere to pray that Virginia may be destroyed, her citizens slain, her towns and cities sacked, and her territory devastated, because her people are claiming the practical exercise of an express right which was reserved to them by the common forefathers of Virginia and Kentucky.—Natives of Kentucky, upholding Federalism in its efforts to destroy State sovereignty and State rights.—Citizens of Illinois engaged in assisting federalism to destroy that principle which is emblazoned on the coat of arms and broad seal of Illinois, "State Sovereignty."

Citizens of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky upholding New England in despoiling Virginia of one half of her territory by an act of Congress directly opposed to the Federal Constitution.

All the States North warring upon their sister States for asserting the right which each one sacredly clung to—the right of self government!

What a commentary upon human consistency; what a lesson black federalism is teaching! what a contrast between the sacred memories of the past and the horrible realities of the present. All, all resulting from the hypocritical teachings and policy of New England piety and patriotism. [?]

Shall these things continue, or shall they cease and peace once more bless the land?

From North Georgia.

Special Army Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

MARIETTA, June 27th—10 o'clock at night.

The intense quietude of the last few days—that is to say, the utter random and resultless character of the situation—was brought to a close this morning by another of those sharp encounters which have signalized the campaign, and converted it from a general conflict to a series of tilts and tourneys.

The day-light was introduced as it generally is, by the shrill ring of the sharp-shooter's rifle, which is the only cock that crows the dawn now-days. The army breakfasted in peace. Eight o'clock came, and only a little tremor of artillery roar along the lines. In an hour, it became a quake, and before eleven o'clock, all of Hardee's and a portion of Loring's front were in action, Cleburne, Cheatham, Walker, Stevenson and others, taking active part.

The Yankees came up in order of battle, four lines deep. The old system of plying them with liquor has not been omitted, and they bore on with boldness. As a general thing our infantry reserved its fire, but the artillery poured it into them handsomely. Before we reached a point of close quarters they had lost a number of men at long range. They charged under a great disadvantage, and were repulsed, driven back and eventually routed.

Their loss could not have been less, at one o'clock when the principal action ceased, than four thousand. Our loss was not five hundred. We fought under cover, and our officers would not permit the men to expose themselves.

At one time in the fight, the enemy pressed us so heavily that they reached our trenches; but we drove them off, capturing about three hundred prisoners and two stands of colors, which had been planted on our works.

We clip the following deaths from the Roanoke Cressent of the 2d July. The Cressent is published at Plymouth, N. C.:

Died, May 10th, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Plymouth, John F. Scipper, 8th N. C. Troops, formerly of New Hanover County.

Died, May 17th, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Plymouth, Henry Jones, 35th N. C. Troops, of Pender County.

SELF-MUTILATION IN GRANT'S ARMY.—The following remarkable statement is from a Herald correspondent at the White House. It omits the ordinary appendix that "the losses of the enemy, from the same cause, must be much more heavy:"

Within the last week I have seen some ten or twelve cases of mutilation by soldiers desirous of getting to the rear. These cowards shoot themselves through the hand, selecting generally the second finger of the right hand, and then go back to the hospital in hopes of being sent to Washington with the wounded. The surgeons having the recurring frequency of these cases—as the character of these wounds, burned and discolored with powder, was sufficiently indicative of their origin—they reported the matter to headquarters, and the delinquents in future are to be put upon the skirmish line. It is customary in ordinary cases to put the patient under chloroform; but as a punishment to the cowards, the surgeons now perform the amputation of wounded fingers without any anæsthetic.

A Yankee farmer recently wanted his wife's funeral postponed on account of the non-arrival of a professional gentleman who was to extract several teeth from her containing $12 worth of gold filling.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG—FIGHT ON THURSDAY—THE YANKEES SHELLING PETERSBURG—COMPLETE ROUT AND CAPTURE OF THE YANKEE RAIDERS, THEIR ARTILLERY, WAGONS, &c.

Raleigh, N. C., July 2d, 1864.

The Confederate published the following letter in an extra to-day:

Gaston, N. C., July 1st, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I reached here to-day after two and a half days journey from Petersburg. I don't think the road will be repaired for one month to Petersburg. All the fighting for several days has been on the railroad near Reams' station. There was a heavy fight there yesterday, in which we got the advantage. The city cannot be taken by Grant. All seem to be confident of our ability to hold the place. The enemy continue to shell the city every day. Some houses have been badly damaged, though but few persons killed.

The enemy's loss since the fight commenced is thought to be twenty thousand,—ours fifteen hundred.

Gens. Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and Chamblis met the Yankee raiders under Wilson and Speare and killed, wounded and captured three thousand. They also captured fifteen hundred horses, all their artillery—15 pieces—wagon trains, baggage and ammunition. This happened on Wednesday and Thursday, near Stoney Creek. They also captured four hundred negroes. It is said by soldiers to be the most complete rout that was ever seen.

FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Goldsboro', July 3d, 1864.

The State Journal has received the Richmond Whig of the 30th. The following dispatch had been received at the war department:

Headq'rs Army Northern Va., June 28th, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy are engaged to-day apparently strengthing their lines in front of Petersburg, advancing them at some points. His cavalry, after being repulsed at Staunton bridge on the afternoon of the 25th retired in the direction of Christianville, where they encamped that night; next morning they continued their march towards Lawrenceville via Brantville, and part of them encamped last night 8 miles Northwest of the former place. They appear to be making their way back to the main body of the army.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

The Whig says the fight at the bridge took place on the 25th, (Saturday afternoon) at four or five o'clock. The enemy came in view and approached boldly towards the bridge.

Our batteries on the South side of Staunton river opened briskly, and checked their foward movement. The enemy placed a battery in position and returned the fire. Half an hour later they sent forward a line of skirmishers and opened a brisk fusilade on our gunners, without effect.—The Yankees dismounted and charged our rifle pits vigorously. They were received with volleys of musketry, when they recoiled and broke to the rear rapidly. In the course of two hours they made eight other charges and were handsomely repulsed each time by our small force. The Yankees were finally convinced they could not take our breastworks, though defended by raw militia, and no further assault was made. Early on Sunday morning the enemy began to leave, and between ten and eleven o'clock General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry passed the bridge in pursuit of them. Our loss was six wounded—one mortally. The enemy's loss not known.

Hunter did but little injury in the Valley to the crops, excepting to reap them himself. Many cases of robbery and outrages were committed by his men. The whereabouts of Hunter is not stated.

Capt. J. H. Maury has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad Richmond.

In Augusta greenbacks were quoted at five for one of gold.

There was heavy firing below Chaffin's Bluff on Wednesday afternoon.

The Petersburg Express of Wednesday says that Grant's extreme left is said to rest nearly on Reams' Station. He is reported to be fortifying there, and felling trees for the purpose of protecting his lines and making an impenetrable abattis. On his right he was reported yesterday felling trees on the bank of the Appamattox, and erecting batteries.

Petersburg, June 29th.—A prisoner brought in to-day reports that a portion of our cavalry were engaged in front of Wilson's forces at Dinwiddie C. H. yesterday. He says it was a hot engagement. The enemy's loss was forty wounded. It is supposed from his statement that the Confederates were successful.

It is also reported that part of Wilson's force was at Lawrenceville last night trying to go towards the Weldon Road. There was a cavalry fight to-day near Reams' Station. The result is not known.

FROM GEORGIA.

Marietta, July 2d, 1864.

By a kind of tacit agreement there has been very little musketry firing for the past two days. Yesterday evening the enemy attempted to erect a battery in front of General Cleburne's lines, supposed with the intention of concealing some demonstration, when our artillery opened on them, which was responded to very vigorously by them. There has been constant shelling, with slight intermission, along our whole line, up to 8 o'clock this morning.

Late Cincinnati papers say that during the skirmishing on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, they lost 4500 men, as shown by the official medical record at Chattanooga.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 29th ult., contains a dispatch from Sherman to Dix, dated the 28th, says: A dispatch from Sherman, received this morning, reports that on yesterday we made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position, and lost from two to three thousand men.

The loss was particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dan McCook, commanding a brigade, and Col. Rice, of the 57th Ohio, were very seriously wounded. Colonels Cradell, of the 40th Indiana, and Augustine, of the 55th Illinois, were killed. We took a few prisoners, but we don't suppose we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, as they kept behind their fortifications.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Marietta, Geo., July 2, 1864.

Nothing new. The usual skirmishing occurred to-day.

A sergeant and two privates came in this morning from the Yankee lines. Their term of service had expired, but owing to a military necessity they were not permitted to leave. They represent the Yankee army as being much dispirited, and averse to prolonging hostilities. Many men whose terms expire in July and August, are determined not to fight.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Atlanta, July 2d, 1864.

The Louisville Journal of the 26th ult. has been received. The news has been mostly anticipated.

Guerrilla operations continue in Western Kentucky.

A fight with the Federal troops had occurred near Union, Tenn. Another party had demanded the surrender of Owensboro', but retired after occupying Cloverport and Hawesville.

The six months' men at Owensboro' have been disbanded by the State authorities, from reasons unknown.

The Washington Star, of the 24th ult., says that the Yankee works command Petersburg and the Railroad through Petersburg, and stop all continuous communication between Richmond and the South so long as Grant elects. He can hold the enemy by the throat and move South with twenty days rations. Lee must follow, or risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground.

Secretary Dana has arrived from headquarters, and says that the entire Federal loss is not over ten thousand.

The Star's Chattanooga correspondence, under date of June 20th, says that a rebel force cut the railroad above Tilton and captured and burned two trains heavily freighted with supplies. Travel on the trains is very dangerous in consequence of the frequent ambushes, and the correspondent says that he has known four hundred men to be captured by one hundred.

A large quantity of government freight is collected at Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland river. No more boats are allowed to ascend the Cumberland, the government being unable to furnish convoys against the guerrillas.

The Sandusky Register of the 23d states that the rebel General Archer has been transferred from Johnson's Island to Washington, and will be sent to Gen. Foster to be placed under the rebel fire in retaliation for the treatment of the Union Generals at Charleston.

In a debate in the Yankee House of Representatives, on the 25th, on the repeal of the commutation clause in the draft law, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, supported the clause, and said that the rebellion must be put down, if not now, hereafter; if not in ten years then in twenty years. If peace could be made to-day every sensible man knows that it could not last sixty-days. If we recognize the Southern Confederacy as a distinct nation, with its borders from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, we may expect a war on the border and everywhere else.

Dall, of New York, opposed the repeal of the commutation clause.

Garfield, of Ohio, said that if the commutation clause be retained the armies will not be adequately filled, and the rebellion would not be put down during this term of Congress nor under this administration.

Malby [?] of Kentucky, said that this policy of resorting to conscription was the worst that the Government could adopt.

New York, June 26.—Gold opened at 215 and declined to 214, but again advanced, closing at 221½ and firm.

Reports specie that day one bullion sterling firm 238 for currency.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Goldsboro', July 3d. P. M.

The State Journal has received the New York Herald of the 25th ult. Its situation article says Foster has gone on an expedition to the James River under the protection of their gunboats and Iron clads. He is expected to make his mark of an advance on Richmond.

Kirby Smith is reported crossing Red river.

Lincoln visited Grant & Butler on the 22nd, at Point Rocks.

The army correspondent of the New York Herald says that Ewell's corps has been detached to attack Hunter. If so, Hunter is in difficulty, unless movements afford him relief. Indications of these movements are on foot.

The rebel rams ran down the James on the 21st, and threw shells at the Yankee gunboats across the point at Fort Darling. The fight lasted all day. Two supplies of ammunition were sent to the Yankees.

The rebels are supposed to have four gunboats at Richmond and one at Petersburg.

The steamer Hanox was fired into by the rebels, on York River, on the 21st. No considerable damage was done.

Grant is extending his left wing and plans are concerted for a general assault with the view to obtain possession of Petersburg and the Raleigh and Weldon railroads and cut off supplies for the southern army. Lee has a strong line of works to defend the attack, and has a heavy force behind them.

The 5th army corps had lost 1500 men since they crossed the James river.

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, held on the 24th June, passed the following articles of bills of rights, by yeas 53, nays 27.

"Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party has been fully convicted. All persons held to service of labor as slaves are hereby declared free. The Congress valuation was adopted. Enquiring of the President if authority had been given any person to induce men to emigrate from Ireland for the purpose of enlisting in the army and navy.

A Canada federation of all the provinces is proposed. It is proposed to divide Canada into three States.

Gold, on the 24th, was quoted at 210 to 215—nominal.

LATER FROM THE FIGHT NEAR REAMS' STATION—CONFIRMED.

Greensboro', July 31, 1864.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 2d inst. has been received. It contains the details of the cavalry fight near Nephony Church and Reams' station between Gen Hampton, F. H. W. Lee and Mahone, and Wilson and Spear, resulting in the complete route of the latter.

We captured about 1,500 prisoners, including negroes, also the enemy's wagon train and ambulances; eleven Napoleon guns and team, and carriages and buggies stolen from private citizen's, a mile in length, together with clothing, silver ware, &c.

It is reported by prisoners that Spear was wounded in the fight, and that Kautz is in our possession disguised as a private.

Petersburg papers of the first report no fighting in the front; that the enemy would open a terrific fire on the city on the fourth.

On the 30th the enemy made a feeble assault on Colquitt's position and a demonstration in Gracie's front, but they were easily repulsed.

No fears are entertained of the result, when the general engagement takes place. The people of Petersburg are hopeful.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Greensboro', N. C., July 5th, 1864.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th has been received. It contains nothing of importance.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday last says, that last night about ten o'clock, heavy firing of musketry commenced on our centre, and continued very rapid for 20 minutes. It was thought at first a general engagement had commenced, but at the end of this time it ceased. It is the opinion of those who heard it, that the Yankees had assaulted our lines, and were as usual repulsed.

The reporter of the New York Times and Philadelphia Press, Ira B. VanJelden, was brought in to-day.

All quiet along our lines yesterday, except occasional shelling.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

H'd. Q'rs., A. N. Va., July 1st, 1864.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

Gen. Beauregard reports that a feeble demonstration was made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnston's line, about 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in their late expedition against the railroads, besides their killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces of artillery, thirty wagons and horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken from the plantations on their route, were captured.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

The following Press dispatch is taken from the Whig:—

Petersburg, June 2d.—There was some firing on our lines from batteries seven and ten resulting, it is supposed, from an advance of the enemy on Jenkins' front, while relieving pickets, which lasted for 30 minutes, but amounted to nothing.

Nothing doing to-day but shelling on the part of the enemy.

Passengers report heavy firing heard in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning.

Launch of a Large Steel Paddle Steam Ship for Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was launched from the iron and steel ship-building yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., in Sefton street, a splendid paddle steam ship, constructed of steel, which has been built for Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and is intended for the American and Nassau trade.—This vessel, which has been built for fast sailing, combined with large carrying capacity, is a beautiful model, and fully sustains the high reputation of the firm by whom she has been built. She is the largest steel merchant ship which has ever been sent off the stocks, being upwards of 1,800 tons burthen. Her length is 281 feet, breadth of beam 36 feet, depth of hold between 16 and 17 feet, and she will draw about eight feet water when loaded. Her engines, which will be supplied by Messrs. Jack & Co., of the Victoria Foundry, Sandon Dock, are of 350 nominal horse power, with four boilers. She has a cabin and a longhouse on deck, for the accommodation of her captain and crew, all the rest of her interior space, with the exception of that taken up by the engines, being set apart for cargo.

There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the launch. The vessel was gaily decorated for the occasion, the Palmetto flag being prominently displayed from her centre, with the Union Jack at stem and stern. The name given to the ship was the Col. Lamb, one of the officers in the Confederate army. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Mrs. Lockwood, the wife of Captain Lockwood, her intended commander, and there was a novelty about this part of the proceedings, which was of an unusually interesting character, and well worthy of notice. Instead of the ship being christened in the ordinary manner at the bow, as she left the ways, Mrs. Lockwood, Captain Lockwood, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, went on board the vessel, and, amidst the cheers of the spectators, Mrs. Lockwood stood sponsor for the ship as she left the stocks, accompanying her as "god-mother" into her native element. The launch was in every respect highly successful. Shortly after the Colonel Lamb was proudly floating on the bosom of the Mersey, a steam tug, which was in attendance, went alongside and took the party off, who then returned to Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co's establishment, where a sumptuous luncheon had been prepared by Mr. Lynn, of the Waterloo Hotel, in that gentleman's well known superior style. Mr. V. W. Jones presided, and after the usual loyal toasts had been drunk,

The Chairman rose and said that he had now to propose to them the health of a distinguished individual whom Englishmen had learned to admire, and who was now at the head of a nation struggling for right against might. He believed their sincere desire was that President Davis might enjoy the benefits and the fruits of his labors, placed as he was at the head of the Confederate States. Long might he live, and might we all see the day when there would be less discord between the North and South abroad, and when the Confederate States would take their proper position among the nations of the world. (Loud cheers) He concluded by proposing the health of President Jefferson Davis.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chirman, in proposing success to the vessel which had been launched that day, said that she was the largest vessel, built of steel, which had yet been launched; being upwards of 1,800 tons burthen, and he hoped that she would fulfil all the expectations which her builders had formed of the materials of which she was composed, believing as they did, that there was a great advantage in steel over iron. He concluded by drinking "Success to the Colonel Lamb."

The toast was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Winby, connected with the firm of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., responded.

The Chairman, in a humorous speech, proposed the health of the lady who had christened the ship. He believed it was the first instance of a lady having gone on board to perform the ceremony. Mrs. Lockwood did not like to see her little god-daughter go into the water without her, and therefore she kept her company in order to get her out of a difficulty, if any had happened. (Laughter.)

Captain Lockwood responded on behalf of Mrs. Lockwood, and some other toasts, including "The Ladies," having been proposed and drunk, the company separated.—*Liverpool Journal, May 26.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Interesting Statistics.

The facts stated in the following will be of interest to every North Carolinian:—

Fayetteville, N. C., June 18, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose to you for publication, two letters, containing statistical information, which should, at least, be interesting to North Carolinians.

The substance of these letters was embodied in remarks made by me in the House of Representatives at its session just concluded.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. C. FULLER.

Executive Department No. Ca,
Office Roll of Honor,
Raleigh, May 31st, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, Richmond, Va: Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th inst. is to hand. In my absence from the office, the delay in answering is accounted for. I hope however it is not too late to comply with your request. The number of volunteers from N. C. according to our books is eighty eight thousand, one hundred and forty-seven (88,147,) the number of conscripts 14,460—Grand total 102,608, which the State has furnished, up to about the first of March, 1864, in the army of the Confederate States. There are but few now in the State service, as most all have been turned over. As to the losses, we can only approximate to anything like a correct statement. The returns have been made from nearly all the Regiments, but the labor is so great they have not been all recorded on our books. But a probable estimate of the losses can be formed by taking a number of Regiments and making an average, which we have done and find that it would be safe to say that our loss in killed, died and discharged for disability, will reach at least forty per cent. of the whole. Our list of killed and those who have died from wounds and diseases is indeed great, but I am not prepared to give the figures, and I have made no estimate since the beginning of the year. Many regiments have lost from 6 to 800 and our books will show, when completed, our entire loss and what cause. The number of Regiments furnished by this State full and complete is seventy (70,) and about 11 Battalions and some unattached companies, which would make in all about 80 Regiments. A number of these Regiments have had as high as 1700 men. The 17 year old Boys have been sent into Camp recently and the Old Men from 45 to 50 from several of the Eastern Counties, by Gen. Holmes. Hoping that this may serve your purpose, though not as satisfactory as I could wish,

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

Quartermaster's Dep't State of N. C.,
Raleigh, May 23, 1864.

Hon. Thos. C. Fuller: Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 12th, which has just reached me, I herewith enclose statement showing approximate estimate of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from the 1st of Sept., 1861, to March 31, 1864.

Besides the enclosed list, there has been a large quantity of shoes, tents, tent flies, cooking utensils, knapsacks, saddles, harness, &c., contracted for and furnished through Major Peirce, C. S. Q. M. The State has also furnished to the Confederate Navy 10,000 yds. Woolen Jeans and a few hundred suits of clothing; and in addition to this several thousand suits, including shoes, blankets, &c., to the troops in State service exclusively. And I will further mention that she has furnished each of her officers in Confederate and State service with a uniform of English Army Cloth.

Very resp't'y, H. A. Dowd, Maj. & Q. M.,
per J. W. Garrett, A. Q. M.

List of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, furnished by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, from Sept. 1, 1861, to March 31, 1864, and delivered to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Quartermaster, A. C. S. A., at Raleigh:

13,045 Hats,	6,217 Mess Pans,
131,2[illegible]8 Caps,	801 Hatchets,
35,943 Coats,	3,252 Axes,
20[illegible],116 Jackets,	2,245 Axe Helves,
17,053 Overcoats,	2,566 Pick Axes,
237,874 Pants,	2,808 Pick Axe Helves,
279,174 Drawers,	4,47[illegible] Tents,
667 Wool ditto,	149 Officers' Tents,
261,132 Shirts,	148 Hospital ditto,
12,303 Under Shirts,	32,850 lbs. Nails,
17[illegible],5[illegible]7 prs Socks,	2,016 lbs. Castings,
62,670 Blankets,	2,232 Spades and Shovels,
4,031 Boots,	103 Pots and Ovens,
112,533 prs Shoes	144 Buckets,
1,625 Pouches,	235 Drums,
642 Guard Caps,	114 Fifes,
26,946 Knapsacks,	6[illegible] Flags,
7,277 Knapsack Straps,	731 Tent Flies,
23,648 Canteens,	58,577 lbs. Leather,
27,843 Canteen Straps,	1,520 lbs. Hoop Iron,
7,976 lbs. Wool,	1,431 Tent Poles,
36,329 Haversacks,	111,500 Tent Pins,
600 Havelocks,	16,112 yds. Tent Cloth,
6,275 Camp Kettles,	1,728 Hides.

The Placing of Yankee Prisoners in Front of our Works Before Charleston.

The following correspondence between Major General Jones, commanding at Charleston, and Yankee General Foster, in command of that department, relative to the placing of a number of Yankee prisoners in front of our works at Charleston, appears in the Northern papers:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

Hdq'rs Department of South Carolina,
Georgia and Florida.
Charleston, June 13, 1854.

General: Five generals and forty five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brigadier-General Ripley, commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns. Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,
SAMUEL JONES,
Maj-Gen. Com'dg.

Major General J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on coast of South Caralina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

Headq'rs Dep't of the South,
Hilton Head, South Carolina,
June 16th, 1864.

Major General Samuel Jones, commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

General: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over to you by Brigadier-General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Major-General Gilmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from hardship. General Beauregard, in a communication to General Gilmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter to be decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed ironclads have been already completed, while others are still upon stocks, in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns so long as you continue the course stated in your communication. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Foster, Maj Gen. Commanding.
D. C. Wager, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Herald, referring to the same affair, says editorially:

In the desperate extremities to which they are reduced, the rebels are becoming like savages in their ferocity. Their last reported expedient of "warding off the Yankee fire" from Charleston is the exposure of certain Union officers, held as prisoners of war, to the chances of being torn to pieces by the shells directed against the city. The Secretary of War has properly ordered a similar experiment, by way of retaliation; and if a few rebel officers, exposed upon the Union batteries of Morris Island, will not bring the rebel commander at Charleston to terms, we guess that by covering the decks of two or three Monitors with rebel prisoners of war and steering with them right up the channel to Charleston, would accomplish the object desired.

The Crops in the Valley.—The Rockingham "Register," of the 24th, says a sight of the country now makes the heart glad. God is going to give us a most abundant harvest. The grass and the grain looks unusually promising, whilst the corn and the fruit trees fairly laugh and clap their hands at the prospect of filling to overflowing the measure of the gifts of a bounteous and beneficient Providence. With the Yankees defeated, we shall be in a suitable frame of mind to enjoy these gifts of the "Universal Father."

Time of Service Expiring.—We learn from reliable authority that the time of service of 8000 of Sherman's troops expired on Saturday last, the 25th instant. The time of at least 5000 of the miscegehators expired between Resaca and Dalton, the aforestomachs receiving a final discharge by reason of rebel bullets. This is the best way for their time of service to expire, to benefit us—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Growing Crops.—All accounts, says the Lynchburg Republican, represent the crops in the surrounding country as being of the most promising character. It was at first supposed that the recent raid of Hunter had done great damage to them, but we learn now from all quarters that the damage is very light, and that it will not materially reduce the general yield. The most serious injury inflicted upon the farming interests has been in the loss of labor at a moment when it was most needed. We hope, however, that even this difficulty will not prevent our friends from saving all their wheat and properly working all their corn.

If a kind Providence shall continue to favor us with good seasons, we may safely predict that the grain crop this year in Virginia will largely exceed the crop of last year. The grass crop, too, is also said to be unusually heavy, so that neither man nor beast is in danger of starvation the coming winter. The food crisis is passed, and we confidently believe that if we are but true to ourselves, a kind Providence will continue to safely deliver us out of every trouble.

From the London Index, June 24.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

THE MERSEY STEAM-RAMS.

On Monday in the House of Commons, Mr. Hodgkinson, in reference to the Solicitor-General's statement in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday last, that the case of the Attorney-General v. Laird and others, relating to the seizure of the Confederate rams, had been arranged, asked the Attorney-General whether the arrangement alluded to involved the purchase of these vessels, and, if so, whether only at their fair value, or at some higher price; whether the inducement to the Crown to make such arrangement was a doubt as to the construction and application of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act with regard to equipping and arming vessels; whether it was part of the terms of arrangement that the alleged misdemeanour under the 7th section of the Foreign Enlistment Act should be condoned by the Crown, and that no claim for compensation for the seizure should be made by the defendants; and whether any legislation would be proposed in order to obviate in future the doubts and difficulties attending the construction and enforcing of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and thus prevent the arrangement of the recent case operating as a premium to shipbuilders to speculate on building vessels of war for belligerents.

The Attorney General replied: In answer to the question of the hon. gentleman it will be necessary for me to make a short statement to the House. The House is probally aware that in the month of September—some time before the seizure of these vessels—the Government applied to the persons representing themselves to be the owners of these ships, expressing their willingness, if they were really in the hands of *bona fide* owners, to treat for the purchase of them. At that time the overture so made by the Government was entirely ineffectual, and the seizure afterwards took place. No overture was subsequently made by the Government, but on the other hand, an offer was made to the Government some time ago, offering the ships in question to the Government at a price named, which in the opinion of the Government did not represent their fair value, but was, in fact, a much higher price. That overture was simply and absolutely declined, and no further communications were made having any tendency to lead to an arrangement. The same party, and I mention his name—M. Bravay—afterwards renewed the application in another form. He stated that he was desirous of knowing whether there were any pecuniary terms which the Government, on their part, would be willing to offer, by means of which the matter might be brought to an end, it being understood that no admission was to be asked from the one party to the effect that a violation of the law had been committed, or from the other in the contrary sense. Upon that the admirality, by the assistance they were able to command, ascertained what in their opinion would be the fair value, stating that they were prepared, for the reasons assigned, to put an end to the matter of the terms of paying the fair value of the vessels, but not on the terms of paying any other or greater price. That value was very much less than the sum named, and very much less than the parties stated they would be able to obtain from any other purchasers they could command. They accordingly closed with the offer made by the Government. The hon. gentleman further asks whether the inducement to the Crown to make such arrangement was a doubt as to the construction and application of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act with regard to the equipping and arming of vessels. In answer to that question I may say that the House is perfectly well able to judge what the doubts are which appertain to the subject, but I may, in reference to this particular case, add that doubts as to the construction of the Act in regard to it had no considerable place in the motives which influenced the Crown to enter into the arrangement to which I have referred.—The motives of the Crown were rather these,—when the question before the Courts was one of the fact as well as of law, it would not have been in accordance with the experience of those acquainted with the uncertainty attending the administration of justice to assume with a too absolute confidence that the verdict, however strong the Crown might feel in the goodness of its case, would necessarily be in its favour, more particularly in a matter in which, to say the least of it, political feeling might exercise an influence on the result. The Crown could not, therefore, take it for granted that they would, as a matter of course, be successful, but I am at the same time, bound to say that it was not any doubt in the mind of the law officers of the Crown that they had a good case in which they might hope to succeed that induced them on their side to enter into this arrangement. Beside the advantage to the public of securing these public objects for which, and not for the sake of inflicting any loss or forfeiture upon individuals, the seizures had been made, these considerations operated on the mind of the Crown. In the first place, there certainly had been prevailing great and considerable uncertainty in the public mind as to the extent to which a subject might go in the way of building or equipping ships for belligerents without infringing the law. It was well known that before these siezures took place, opinions had been given by which individuals might have been encouraged to believe that they were safe in acting on a view of the law contrary to that on which the Government might be advised to act. Consequently, there were grounds for believing that British subjects in this country had offended against the law under a *bona fide* impression that they were not doing so. Then the Crown had the case or the *Pampero* in Scotland in view, in which they had recently made arrangements upon the same—as I venture to think them—liberal principals. It had allowed the ship to remain in the hands of the owners, not insisting upon the forfeiture, but upon the terms that security should be given against its beligerent employment. In this particular case the ships are good ships, which it is worth the while of the nation to possess at their fair and legitimate value. At the same time, it was felt that the possession of the ships by the nation would be more complete and satisfactory security against their employment for beligerent purposes than any other engagement into which it was possible to enter. Under these circumstances, the Crown not caring to make money out of the transaction, or to inflict pecuniary loss on the individuals concerned, its law advisers thought they were at liberty to deal with the defendants in this as they had done in another case. Of course, these defendants throughout insisted, and still insist, that they were guilty of no violation of the law, and no arrangement was made with them which entitles any one to say that they were guilty of any such violation. With regard to the next question, my answer is that of no such condonation as that which it indicates was part of the terms of the arrangement. The Crown was not prosecuting for a misdemeanor; it was only proceedings against the ships. As regards the question of the claim for compensation for the seizure, I can only say that it is quite impossible that any such claim can be made on the footing on which the arrangement proceeded. I may add, in reply to the last question, that I hope it will not be found necessary to propose any new legislation on the subject. The Government confidently trust that all parties will profit by what has taken place, and that there may be no occasion for further legislation or prosecutions; but, undoubtedly, the Government are as much prepared and determined as ever to maintain the law as they understand and still understand it to be, if any future infraction of it should be attempted. They do not, I may further observe, think that this arrangement will operate as a premium to shipbuilders to speculate in building vessels of war for belligerents, because the parties to the arrangement have represented, and the Government have no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the representation, that if the ships were entirely under their own control they would be able to bring them to a more profitable market, and to obtain for them a larger price than the Government consented to give. The price demanded by the owner was 300,000*l*. The price, as they stand, was fixed by the voluer for the Admiralty at 190,000*l*. and for their completion in all respects a further sum of 25,000*l*. will be required.

[Perhaps the Solicitor General thinks that anything is fair 'in love and law,' and that he was doing more than his duty to his clients (the Government) in making such a statement in the Court of Exchequer as left the impression that the owner of the rams admitted he was in the wrong, and allowed a verdict to be taken for the Crown, and which is utterly false. Such a view, however, will not be endorsed by an honorable profession, and we doubt not the Solicitor-General is convinced by this time that his zeal has lead him into error. We hope that the assertion of the Attorney-General that "if the case had gone on trial, to say the least of it, political feeling might exercise an influence on the result," is altogether unwaranted. We cannot forbear to call attention to another point. The Attorney-General said 'there was no reason to doubt that if the ships had been free they could have been taken to a more profitable market. What does this mean? That the Government took advantage of their power as prosecutors to get the ships for less than their market value under threats of a long and ruinous litigation? If the Government deemed the vessels forfeited, they ought not to have abandoned the prosecution. If they felt their case too weak to go to trial, they ought to have paid a full price for the vessels].

On Tuesday, Lord C. Paget said a supplementary estimate would be brought forward for the purchase money of the steam rams.

On Wednesday Mr. J Tollemache asked the Attorney-General whether the offer to sell the Birkenhead ironclads at the price of 300,000*l*. was made to the Government by the owners, Messrs. Bravay, or by the builders, Messrs. Laird. He had referred to the report of what took place in the House on Monday evening, and he wished to have it clearly understood by all parties that the 300,000*l*. was not asked by the Messrs. Laird, and that they had no control whatever over the actions of the Messrs. Bravay.

The Attorney-General said the offer was made by the gentlemen who represented themselves to be the owners of the ironclads—the Messrs. Bravay. No such proposal emanated from the Messrs. Laird.

Capital Take off.

During the Mexican war, (says the Southern Punch,) the London Punch thus burlesqued the conflicting, and too often Munchausen accounts, of army correspondents. Punch might repeat the burlesque at this day after reading a batch of Yankee army letters and telegrams, and occasionally a few of the Munchausen order on our side also.

Punch's Latest from Mexico.—The Barney Castle has arrived at Liverpool. Her dates are from New York the 15th, Boston the 16th, and the day previous from the seat of war. She brings specie to the amount of two million rupees, and files of the New York papers. The correspondent of the Laofoco says:

"General Growdy's division yesterday came up with the main body of the Mexican force, under General Cabanas, at Rionogo, where the New Orleans Picayune informs us that a severe engagement took place. Both parties won the victory, and were repulsed with great slaughter. Santa Anna was in the action, in the course of which his head was shot off. He subsequently addressed a heart stirring proclamation to the Mexican nation, in which he described the action of the 27th, which ended in the utter defeat of the Americans whose victory, however, cost them dear.

"Immediately after their success they proceeded to evacuate the town, which they bombarded the next day. The American troops were annihilated after a trifling skirmish, in which Santa Anna lost his leg, which was amputated on the spot, before the retreat of the Mexicans upon Cacapulco. It is reported he has yielded the Presidency to General Nosotros.

"General Whack's brigade is at Sangarbanzos, hotly pursued by the Mexicans. In this disaster the indefatigable Santa Anna was wounded severely, a cannon ball from a howitzer taking off his right hand.—From this place, after the operation, he wrote a pathetic appeal to the Mexican Senate, and complained bitterly of the cowardice of Gen. Pumpaullias, who was at Nossa Senhora de las Podridas, harrassing the flanks of Major Cowitch, Alleghany Rangers.

"Gen. Scott was unwell; but it is not true that he has been compelled to take Jalapaa. Major Bung's artillery is at Todododos. A deserter from the enemy came in yesterday. He says that President Santa Anna received a twenty-eight pounder through his body, after which he renewed the attack.

"The bombardment of Los Leperos is not confirmed. Santa Anna received a congreve-rocket in the left knee, and has ordained the formation of a similar corps. I shut up as the courier is going.

"The legion of Saint Nicholas, under O'Scraggs, performed prodigies of valor on both sides, Plunging into the thickest of the *melee* at Pickapockatick, O'Scraggs engaged personally with Gen. Raggs, whose pocket-handkerchief, after a severe struggle he succeeded in carrying off. It has been hung up in the Cathedrial of Mexico, among the other colors taken in the campaign.

"In the engagement at Santos Ladrones, so creditable to both sides, O'Scraggs, whose legion was then acting with the American army, had almost taken prisoner Santa Anna, who had both legs shot off by our brave bombardiers; his silver snuff box, however, was captured out of the general's coat pocket, as he fled from the field where he had covered himself with so much glory.

"Captain Scraggs used the snuff box on the last day of his brilliant existence, when he died the death of a hero, being hanged before the American lines, to the delight of both armies."

Swearing.

Howard, the philanthropist, was standing in a crowd by the door of a post office, when a man uttered a volley of oaths. "Look to your pockets," cried Howard, buttoning up his own tightly; always take care of your pockets when you find yourself among swearers. He who will take God's name in vain, will think little of taking your purse, or doing anything else that is evil.

A worthy clothier in Edinburg was accustomed, previous to engaging his clerks, to put the question to them directly: "Do you swear? if so, you need not think of entering my house; I permit none to talk to my customers whose tongues are set on fire of hell."

A few years ago, two soldiers at Chatham laid a wager who could swear the most oaths in five minutes. As the winner (what a misnomer!) was uttering his last he was struck speechless with paralysis, and remained so till he died.

A barge master was casting off his boat from a pier in the Thames. A person very civilly asked him where he was going. Being in a bad humor (swearers generally are,) he shouted out, "What is it to you? I am going to the devil." Ere half an hour had elasped his "idle words" were verified. A steamer ran his barge down, and the shock of the collision pitched him head first into the river.

I have read a dreadful story of a sick man, a swearer, who was infuriated with his doctor, and so strained himself in heaping imprecations on him, that he ruptured a blood-vessel. But even oaths flowed with the crimson tide from his mouth, and he expired so.

A youth scarcely twenty was riding a skittish horse that started; the youth was annoyed and swore loud and strange oaths that he would thrash him till he repented of it. But as he raised his whip the horse started and threw him against a picket fence and when the bystanders ran to him he was a corpse. His oaths were still echoing through the woods, as his soul was ushered in the immediate presence of God.

An American planter had a favorite domestic negro, who was bidden to stand opposite to him and wait at table. Whenever his master took the name of God in vain, (as he often did,) the old African made a low and solemn bow. On being asked why he did so, he replied, "Massa, I can never hear that great name but it fills my whole soul with fear and trembling." The master was touched and reformed.

General Washington, when Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, issued a special order of the day, calling on all ranks to abstain from it on pain of severe penalties; and he took care that these penalties were enforced.

Sherman's Force.—The army correspondent of the Telegraph says:

I yesterday evening received an estimate of the enemy's force from an officer who has the entire organization of Sherman's army, which he says can be implicitly relied on. He thinks one hundred and fifteen thousand infantry and twenty-one thousand cavalry comprised the entire Yankee force this side of Chattancoga. Take from this the men required for guard and garrison duty in the rear, and the infantry force in our immediate front will be reduced to eighty five thousand. Many of the cavalry regiments are entirely useless by reason of the terrible condition of their horses, and from the 21,000, one-third may be safely deducted. Many of the infantry are the one hundred days men.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

At the solicitation of friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. Being in the field, I shall not have an opportunity of meeting my fellow-citizens, but trust my political status is sufficiently known—endeavoring, as I have since the commencement of this war, to show my faith by my works. If honored by an election, I can assure my *comrades in arms*, and friends at home, I shall ever be watchful of their interests, prompt and faithful in the discharge of my duty.

Very respectfully,
JULIUS W. WRIGHT,
Co. A, 3d N. C. Batt. Light Artillery.
July 7. 255-te—41-te.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

I announce myself a candidate for re-election to represent you in the House of Commons, promising if elected, to make you a faithful representative, always having your interest and interest the of our State in view.

L. W. HODGES.
Warsaw, July 1, 1864.—41-2t—254-te*

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

BEING in the service, I take this method of announcing myself a candidate to represent the county of Duplin in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. As it will be impossible for me to meet the good people of Duplin, without an accident, before the August election, I can only say that my principles are too well known to my countrymen to admit of any doubt as to the course I shall pursue if elected. Having endured the hardships and privations of camp life for nearly three years, subject to all the fortunes and misfortunes of a most cruel war, I am now willing to aid my bleeding country in her legislative councils, if my fellow-citizens and soldiers are willing to intrust so great responsibilities to me. If elected fellow-citizens, I shall go for prosecuting the war with our cruel foe to the bitterest end. I shall use every possible effort to secure and maintain the best interests of my fellow-soldiers in the field, for whom I entertain the greatest sympathy, and also to protect and aid their suffering families at home; and also, fellow-citizens, in the impending gubernatorial contest, I shall support the claims of our well tried and patriotic Governor Vance, whose lofty patriotism and undying devotion to the interest of the old North State should endear him to every individual citizen.

Gentlemen, soliciting the suffrages of my countrymen,
I am, your ob't serv't,
R. A. BLACKMORE,
of Capt. Moseley's Light Battery,
Fort Caswell, N. C.
July 7th 41-1t*

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are requested to announce MAJOR ROBERT B. McRAE, (formerly of the 7th Reg't N. C. T.) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at, the election in August next.
June 17. 239-te*

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the election in August next.
June 15. 237-te.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. R. BUNTING as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.
June 25th 246 te

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
June 16th 138-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.
J. C. WRIGHT,
Co. I, 46th Regiment, N. C. T.
June 2. 223-tlstaug—36-tlstaug.*

WE are authorized and requested to announce ELI W. HALL as a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in the next Legislature.
June 16th 238 te

MARRIED.

In Warrenton, N. C., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, Col. THOS. MARSHALL JONES, P. A. C. S., to Miss MARY COWAN, daughter of Mauger London, Esq., of this city.

In Salem, N. C., on the 14th ult., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, RUFUS LENOIR PATTERSON, Esq., of Caldwell county, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Frances Fries, Esq., of Salem.

At the residence of the bride's father, in New Hanover county, N. C., on the morning of the 3d inst., by Rev. W. M. Kennedy, Mr. WILLIAM D. DRIVER of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss ELIZA J. CROOM, daughter of Lott Croom, Esq.

DIED.

In this county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. SUSAN WILLIFORD, aged 68 years.

At Hospital No. 5, in this town, on the 23d of June, private WILLIAM H. VANN, aged 41 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The deceased was a good and obedient soldier, a kind and affectionate husband, and a kind parent. He leaves a wife and seven children, and a great many friends and relatives to mourn his death. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church for the last twenty years of his life.—We have reason to believe he is in the presence of our Saviour, and enjoying that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 6th, 1864.

Beef Cattle.—The market for beeves rules rather quiet, and prices have a declining tendency We quote on the hoof at $2 75 to $3 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

Bacon—Is in demand, and the market is almost bare.—We quote from carts at $5 per lb.

Beeswax.—$3 to $3 50 per lb.

Butter.—$7 to $8 per lb.

Cotton—We have no sales to report, and quote nominally at $1 80 to $2 per lb.

Corn—Is in demand, and market bare. We quote at $28 to $30 per bushel.

Corn Meal—Sells from the granaries at $25 per bushel.

Copperas.—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

Eggs—$5 to $5 50 per dozen.

Flour—The market is pretty well supplied, and we quote only small sales during the week at $225 per bbl. for superfine.

Forage—Fodder and Hay $15 to $18; and Shucks $11 to $15 per 100 lbs.

Hides.—Green $2, and dry $5 to $5 50 per lb.

Leather.—Sole $17 to $18, and Upper $20 per lb.

Lard—By the bbl., $5 per lb.

Nails—$4 25 to $2 50 per lb. by the keg.

Pea Nuts—From carts, $30 per bushel.

Poultry—Chickens $5 to $6, and grown fowls $8 to $10 each.

Rice.—Clean, 60 cents per lb.

Salt.—Small sales of Sound made during the week at prices ranging from $18 to $20 per bushel.

Sugar.—Brown $7 to $7 50 per lb.

Sheeting—Fayetteville factory $3 per yard.

Syrup—$30 per gallon by the bbl.

Spirits Turpentine—$5 to $6 per gallon.

Yarn—By the bale $30 per bunch.

Wood—Sells by the boat load at $22 to $25 for pine and ash, and $30 to $32 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

No sales to report in bonds. The following are the quotations which brokers are paying for specie, &c: gold, $17; silver, $16; bank notes—North Carolina, $2 50 and $3 00; Georgia, $1 50; South Carolina and Virginia, $2 00; North Carolina Treasury Notes, 1 15; sterling bills, $16 to $17.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL SESSION begins Monday, the 25th of July, and continues 20 weeks.

Tuition $50, $75, $100 and $125, or $4, $5, $8 and $10 payable in bacon at 15 cents per lb., and corn $1 per bushel.

Music Tuition $75, use of instrument $5.

Board $45 per week, half in advance.

Boarders must furnish lights, towels and pillow cases.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Rev. J. L. STEWART, } Principals.
Warsaw, June 30th 252 2—41 3t*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named MURDOCK, who says that he belongs to Samuel R. Oates, of Lincolnton, N. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
June 30th 230-6—41-1t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

OUR WESTERN PAPERS by Friday's mail bring us very little additional information relative to the raid made on Morganton, in Burke county, on Monday last. The Raleigh "Conservative" of the 30th ult. says:

Gov. Vance received a telegram from Salisbury on Tuesday night after our paper had gone to press, to the effect that a raiding party under the leadership of the celebrated tory chief Kirk very unexpectedly paid a visit to Morganton, Burke county, Camp Vance, some three miles distant, and the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad. No particulars were given, except that the party captured a train of cars at the head of the railroad.

There were about 200 boys at Camp Vance; how many of them were captured, if any, is not known. On receipt of the news at Salisbury of the presence of the raiders at Morganton and Camp Vance, forces were sent forward from Salisbury to meet the enemy. Of course the enemy did not tarry long, and our forces were unable to come up with them, as the telegraph has already announced their departure through Watauga county.

We learn from the "Conservative" that the deposits in the Branch of the Bank of North Carolina at Morganton had been previously removed, and it is not probable the raiders made much out of the Bank, even if they did rob it. The "Conservative" says:

Kirk is an East Tennessee tory, and has been a terror to a few of the border counties of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee for about two years. It was he that penetrated up the French Broad Valley as far as the Warm Springs, which he held at the time Major Woodfin and others were killed in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge him. He has threatened Asheville for a long time, but from prudential considerations has never as yet attempted to reach that place.

Death of Col. Nethercutt.

We regret to learn from the "State Journal" of the 30th inst., that Col. J. H. NETHERCUTT, commanding the 66th N. C. Troops, since the death of Col. MOORE, died a few days ago in the hospital at Danville. The "Journal" says: "Col. N. was wounded severely in the eye in one of the recent battles around Petersburg. The service has lost a most excellent officer in his fall, and the Yankees whom he often encountered, and always to whip, amid the swamps around Newbern, will doubtless rejoice in his fall."

THERE were various rumors and reports on the streets yesterday, relative to military affairs on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. The telegraph may bring us something definite before we go to press. In the meantime we will state what appears to be well founded. Gen. W. F. LEE it is asserted, attacked the Yankee cavalry raiders near Belfield on Thursday, and captured a number of prisoners—about 2,000, (some say 3,000) their baggage train and some artillery.—Gen. HAMPTON was expected to intercept the retreating enemy, at a particular point, while Gen. LEE was still pursuing them.

The above is what we have heard, and we are inclined to credit the report. As yet we have no information of the capture of the whole party that were said to be on the road near Belfield Thursday, though as a matter of course we hope to be able to chronicle that fact in this paper.

From St. Domingo.

By an arrival at New York on the 17th ult., St. Domingo City dates to the 31st of May have been received:

The revolution was still progressing with savage hate.—The great Monte Christi expedition had at last effected a landing at Manzilla bay, after some resistance, and a loss of about one hundred men in killed and wounded. The Spaniards did not take any prisoners, nor is it known that any of the Dominicans were killed. The whole affair of the taking of Monte Christi amounts, in a strategic point of view, to about the same as one hundred thousand men taking possession of Governor's Island, in New York harbor, and to consider the whole United States conquered. The market is glutted with American provisions and lumber.—At the same time meats and vegetables of the country are enormously high, as nothing is brought in from beyond a mile outside the walls of the city. The rainy season had set in. Fevers and vomito had already claimed their victims to a considerable extent, which, together with small pox, which has been raging for some time past and become a perfect epidemic, will make St. Domingo city rather a gloomy place for some months to come.

BY later arrivals from Nassau we have received the London *Index* of the 19th and 26th of May, and of the 2d of June. We make some extracts from the paper of the latter date. In speaking of an attempt of the foreign office to communicate with the Confederate Government the *Index* says:

We have to chronicle a second abortive attempt on the part of the Foreign Office to communicate with the Confederate Government. It will be remembered that the Petrel, having on board the despatch with which Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Havana, was charged, was peremptorily refused admission into the port of Charleston by the commander of the Federal Blockading squadron. She thereupon returned to Bermuda, and reported her failure to the Admiral of the station, who immediately transmitted the despatches to Lord Lyons.—The latter made a formal request for permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused; and Lord Lyons was moreover informed by Mr. Seward that '*it would not be agreeable* to the Government of the United States, for Her Majesty's Government 'to hold any intercourse whatever' with the Confederates. After this rebuff, which Lord Lyons appears to have received with his usual meekness, there remained nothing for him to do but to return the despatches to the Foreign Office, where they will henceforth remain as the record of the most ridiculous diplomatic failure of even Earl Russell's Administration. So little, however, did the Foreign Secretary anticipate such a result, that, as late as the 2nd of April, additional instructions were sent out to Mr. Crawford relative to his mission to Richmond. These additional instructions, it may be supposed, were rendered necessary by the discovery that the 'Stanley Report' was a forgery. We are now impatiently waiting to see whether the farce is to have a *third act*.

THE Yankee raid in Onslow county last Monday week, appears to have been quite a formidable undertaking. A gentleman from the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry informs us that two steamers and two transports came up to New River Inlet and sent up the river seven barges loaded with men, one of which landed at the point the others ascending the river as high up as Sneed's Ferry. They took a number of citizens and horses, and some negroes, which they carried off.—About the same time a portion of two regiments of cavalry and infantry, with some artillery, went to Jacksonville. A portion of them crossed the river and came out on the Wilmington road as far as Dr. WARD's residence, about two miles from Jacksonville. At this point, from some cause they made a halt. They remained at Jacksonville until Tuesday evening, when they returned by the way of Sneed's Ferry, going down on the east side, where they met with the boat party, and received the horses the latter had stolen. They are understood to have said their destination was Wilmigton, but for some cause they did not proceed further in this direction than above stated. The land forces were from Smith's Mills, on the White Oak river, where it is reported they are fortifying.

We learn that they committed various depredations in Jacksonville and in that neighborhood.

The Tithe Tax in North Carolina.

MAJOR MCRAE, the general Tithe Tax Collector in North Carolina, has kindly furnished us with the following statement of Tithes collected in said State up to the 1st of June, 1864, of the crop of 1863:

Sweet Potatoes,	3[illegible] 410	bushels.
Irish "	2 [illegible]3	"
Corn,	613 409	"
Wheat,	167 482	"
Oats,	88 6[illegible]2	"
Sheaf Oats,	[illegible]79 7[illegible]0	pounds.
Rye.	6 3[illegible]	bushels.
Buckwheat,	7[illegible]4	pounds.
Rice,	39 153	"
Sheaf Rice,	62 448	"
Hay,	4,4[illegible].018	"
Fodder,	11,4[illegible]5.5[illegible]3	"
Cotton,	2[illegible]9,[illegible]5	"
Wool,	35 993	"
Tobacco,	2.4[illegible]9	"
Peas,	7,073	bushels.
Beans,	30	"
Ground Peas,	3,251	"
Bacon,	2,804 1[illegible]2	pounds.
Salt Pork,	83,143	"

From the 10th District no returns have been made. No returns from the 9th except from 3 Counties. In the 8th Stokes and Rockingham make no returns.—Portions of the 3d make no returns. Eight Counties of the 1st and two in 2d districts have made no returns. In the two latter districts, where returns have not been made, the Counties are, or have been, in the hands of the enemy. Tobacco is not collected by the Tithe Agent, though it appears that 2,469 pounds have been turned over to the Government.

Bacon for Soldiers Families.

Major THOS. D. HOGG, of the subsistence department, Raleigh, gives notice that he is prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with him at Raleigh.

NORTHERN PAPERS.—We are indebted to late arrivals from Nassau for Northern papers dating from the 13th to the 18th of June. They contain but little news beyond what has already appeared in our telegraph columns.

The following is the *Herald's* situation article on the 18th. Our readers can judge how near it comes to telling the truth relative to the occupation of Petersburg by GRANT's forces:

THE SITUATION.

The news from General Grant's army to-day speaks of an unequivocal success at Petersburg, which places the troops under General Baldy Smith and Generals Kautz and Hancock occupied on Thursday, after some brisk fighting with the enemy at their intrenchments. The negro troops are said to have displayed considerable valor, and have called for special thanks from General Smith. They stormed the enemy's forts gallantly. It was evident that General Lee's army had not reached Petersburg before the assault. He was thus taken by surprise and outgeneralled by Grant.

Nothing of recent date, says Mr. Stanton, has been heard from Gen. Sheridan, except a statement in the Richmond Whig, of the 15th inst., that he had been routed by Gens. Fitz Lee and Hampton, left his dead and wounded on the field, and lost five hundred prisoners.

General Butler's forces were busy on Thursday at Bermuda Hundred, tearing up the railroad track between Petersburg and Richmond. The enemy had disappeared from his front at that point.

We give to-day two maps, showing the scene of these successful operations, including a plan of the city of Petersburg.

There are no official reports of any movement in General Sherman's army.

The details of the late action, in which General Sturgis was defeated, near Ripley, Mississippi, show that the Union forces made a desperate fight, but were compelled to fall back for want of ammunition.

The United States supply steamer Newbern, from the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe arrived yesterday at this port. She had on board seventy-three prisoners from the blockade runners Thistle, Georgina McCaw and Syren, recently captured. On the 9th instant the Newbern ran ashore the blockade runner Pevensey, nine miles north of Beaufort.—She was laden with arms, lead, bacon and shoes for the rebels. The engines and boilers were blown completely out of her a few moments after she struck. She was a fine iron side-wheel steamer of five hundred and forty-three tons register, and now, this being her second trip. The vessel and cargo were valued at $1,000,000.

THE Beaufort correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th of June, 1864, says:—

The residents in this vicinity early this morning were the interested spectators of an exciting chase after a blockade runner. When off Frying Pan Shoals the gunboat Newbern, supply ship to the flotilla in these waters, discovered a vessel which endeavored to avoid her. Chase was at once given and followed up until the blockade runner ran ashore at a point about eight miles distant from Beaufort, when the engineer shutting the safety valve, the boiler burst, almost destroying the vessel.

She proved to be the Prevensey, from Bermuda, capacity registered at four hundred and eighty tons, but, according to the captain's statement, capable of carrying upwards of five hundred. She was laden with an assorted cargo, principally wines; and the cause of her being so far up beyond Wilmington, where she was bound, was owing to the captain losing his reckoning. The officers and crew—forty-odd in number—escaped on the vessel grounding, to the shore, where they were subsequently recaptured, with the exception of six, who will probably be found to-day.

A squad of eight, supposing that they were in the vicinity of the Southern lines, discovering Paymaster Wood of the navy, disclosed to him who they were, and requested him to lead them into camp. The Paymaster, never undeceiving, led them forward until our picket station was reached, when he politely informed them that they were prisoners—much to their evident surprise and chagrin.

Owing to the rough weather at the time prevailing much of the cargo will either have been carried away or destroyed; but a large number of cases of wine have already been secured and fully as many are still on board of the wreck. The men had concealed about their persons when taken prisoners between five and six thousand dollars in gold. Mr. James G. Fasser, master's mate of the Dacotah, was drowned in endeavoring to take off the cargo of the prize.

The news in this vicinity is sparse and uninteresting. The two hundred-pound Parrot gun captured at Plymouth has been moved to Richmond, and the rebels are building another ram in the Roanoke river.

Major Marcus Erwin has been appointed Commissioner of North Carolina, and Major Edwin S. Jenney, Third New York artillery, is announced in general orders as Provost Judge of this District. Business of all kinds is at a standstill, and merchants and traders are at their wit's end to dispose of time.

The mortality among the refugees is still great—principally children. The diseases mostly pravalent are measles and pneumonia. A fine camp, in a healthy locality, is about completed and partially occupied by the refugees.

For the Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1884.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Gents:

Many, we may not be wrong in saying a majority, of the "Department Battalion" prefer that our chief officer be a citizen of this town—at least that he be well and favorably known among us. Let our leader defend his home in leading us to defend ours. Upon this the highest degree of efficiency depends.

Conspicuous among others, and eminently fit for the command, is Maj Robert B. McRae, and the compliment is due to him. Born among us and raised with us, tried and true, cool but energetic, brave and skillful, modest in deportment, affable in manner, yet firm in command, he stands, as we believe, without a rival in his qualifications for the position.

It has been suggested, that if it is the wish of the Battalion to choose their commander, the privilege will not be denied them.

What says the Battalion?

M.

Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain.

The "Local" of the Atlanta *Register* has been to "the front." Hear him:

Our object being to visit the mountain, we did not tarry long in the city, which one can scarcely recognize as the quiet little watering place of years gone by.—Hotels and dwelling houses have been converted into hospitals, store houses and quarters for the military, and the group of pleasure seekers lounging around, have given way to groups of convalescent soldiers—soldiers hurrying to and fro on business, soldiers on the hotel balconies, soldiers on the house tops, watching the shells bursting over the mountain in the distance.—Quartermasters and commissaries, with their retinue of clerks, medical gentlemen, and members of the relief committees, with their uniforms and badges, now and then a General, with his well dressed staff on horseback, wagons and teamsters, ambulances with the sick and wounded—all kinds of looking men on horseback, and all kinds of looking men and boys on mules, and a hundred other sights incident to the rear of a large army, catch the eye as you wade through the mud of Marietta of to-day.

It is three miles to the top of Kennesaw, which looms up so plainly as you leave the city that you would hardly imagine it half the distance. Mounted upon a white horse, with "C. S." plainly visible upon the left shoulder, which we suppose stands for "can't swim," or something else, we succeeded, after wading, plunging and sliding through the mud for a couple of miles, in reaching the mountain. The shells which had been screaming away in the distance became unpleasantly nearer and nearer as we ascended the acclivity, and as we were tying old Whitey in a thicket, one of them passed so near our head that we found ourselves making a profound obeisance to a rock near by.

Thought it wouldn't do to stand still, and kept on up towards the mountain top. Hadn't gone far before another one of those things with "shucks to its tail" went crashing through the trees overhead, and we went down again. Got up again, however, and traveled along the rocky path at a very lively pace, until we ensconsed ourselves behind the works of the battery at the apex. After a little while, our ears becoming less nice, we strolled outside the battery and took a good view of the army of the Cumberland spread out before us in the valley below. It was a grand sight, and one worth risking more shells than the Yankees can throw at Kennesaw to see. In the distance, the plains were dotted with Yankee tents and wagons, here and there, like little villages of Southern negro quarters; and nearer their lines and fortifications were plainly visible, apparently not over a mile or so distant.

With the aid of a glass we could see the gunners plainly as they loaded their pieces, and, nearer still, could be discerned plainly with the naked eye their sharp shooters down lower in the valley, popping away now and then at our men. On the little Kennesaw to our left, a battery, of our guns was firing away at a Yankee battery farther down to the left, and along both lines as far as we could see, puffs of white smoke were ascending from time to time, followed by the dull booming of cannon.

The smoke of the Yankee locomotives went trailing along the tree tops, and their wagons could be seen moving down towards the left of our lines. We spent some time in looking over the shoulder of a soldier, who with paper resting on an idle gun, was sketching the scene as it lay spread out like a picture before him. It was hard to leave this mountain top, and the grand view which it gives, but in order to catch the two o'clock train, we clambered down the steep rocky path, dodging, it is true, as we came in full range of the shells again, until we reached our horse, which we mounted and waded back again through the mud to Marietta.

ENGLAND.

We have already stated that Her Majesty's Government has put an end to the expected litigation in the case of the Attorney-General *v* Laird, by purchasing the steam rams El Toussin and El Monassir. Last Thursday the Solicitor General came into the Court of Exchequer at Westminster and said, 'I have to inform the Court that the case of the Attorney General *v.* Laird and others, in respect of which your lordships were pleased to order a trial at bar at the instance of the Attorney-General, will not now be tried. The Lord Chief Baron said, 'Not at all? neither in *banco* nor at *nisi prius*?' The Solicitor-General replied 'No. In pursuance of an arrangement come to between the crown and the claimants, the case has been withdrawn and the judgment of the Court will pass for the Crown.—It is right I should state that the object of Her Majesty's Government is not to punish individuals by fine or forfeiture, but to prevent vessels issuing from our ports to make war on nations with which we are at peace. That object has been obtained in this instance, and, therefore, the case is at an end.' We have quoted the exact words used by the Solicitor-General, in order that the sequel of the story may be fully appreciated. The law officer of the Crown is presumed to be capable of expressing in intelligible language that meaning which he desires to convey.—That the Solicitor-General, from some cause, failed to do so, may be collected from what follows. On Friday, the Attorney-General, with Sir Hugh Cairns, Q. C., came into Court and desired to make a statement with reference to what had fallen from his colleague on the previous day. He said that the Solicitor-General did not mean to convey the impression that the formal steps of entering judgment for the Crown had either been actually taken at the time or that the form had been finally resolved on. He would state in a few words the true state of the affair. The Crown had asserted that there was a valid seizure for a valid cause of forfeiture. The claimants had to the last asserted, and still asserted, that there was no such valid cause of forfeiture: but the matter had been by arrangement withdrawn from the cognisance of the Court, so that no determination of it would be necessary, and that had been done upon the footing that the Crown had agreed to pay to the claimants the value which the Crown themselves had placed upon the property; and that, too, entirely without prejudice to the position of the Crown or the claimants with regard to that question that would have required to be tried, if the arrangement had not been made. The mode of doing it and giving effect to that arrangement had not been finally arrived at, but no mode would be adopted that would in any degree whatever authorise any one to say that there was any admission by the claimants that it was a valid forfeiture. The Lord Chief Baron observed that the explanation was necessary after what was stated by the Solicitor General, for undoubtedly his statement was, that the claim on the part of the claimants was withdrawn, and therefore the seizure stood as an uncontested seizure of the vessels; the Solicitor-General had unquestionably used the words "the claim had been withdrawn," there was no doubt about that.'—Baron Martin also said, that he could perfectly well understand how the misapprehension did arise, from the last two or three words used by the Solicitor-General.'

The learned Attorney General seems to be as unfortunate in being dragged into difficulties by his colleagues as he is skilful in rescuing them their difficulties.

London Index.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from the front, pays the following just tribute to the Commanding General of the army of Tennessee:

Gen. Johnston is more than a match for Sherman. Look at his military career ever since the war commenced—how he held Yorktown, with less than 15 000 men against over 125 000 Yankees under McClellan, and when he did retreat, look how he turned on his pursuers at Williamsburg, gaining a decided victory with greatly inferior numbers. But for his untimely accident at Seven Pines, what a signal and glorious victory he would have gained there. With only a handful of men at Jackson, he could not be expected to do anything, when he had no transportation, and the enemy were four times his number. At Dalton he offered battle, and did everything in his power to bring on an engagement although the enemy were very nearly twice his number; had he succeeded in inducing Sherman to attack him, every one knows who was at Dalton that we would have annihilated their whole army. He only evacuated the town after the whole of their army had abandoned our front, and were threatening our communication with our rear. At Resaca we offered them battle, and succeeded in bringing on a partial engagement. Who could witness the intrepid coolness with which our men charged the enemy, and doubt that we would be successful? Our brigade (Clayton's Alabama brigade) charged over twenty thousand Yankees in a fortified position, inflicting great damage to the enemy, and sustaining a severe loss themselves, and only retired when positive orders were received to fall back.

General Johnston is the bravest and most cool man when under fire that I ever saw. He is almost reckless with his own life, but is exceedingly careful with the lives of his men. I saw some eight or ten Yankee cannon open on one of our batteries a little to the right of the little town of Resaca. They were firing with great fury and precision, throwing sand sky high, and had already killed several soldiers at the guns of the battery, when General Johnston rode up. He dismounted, gave his horse in charge of his orderly, and coolly mounted the parapet of the battery, so as to observe the firing of the enemy. They could plainly see him, for they were not very far distant. Their firing was very accurate. General Johnston had not been on the parapet over five minutes when a shell buried itself in the ground within five paces of him, throwing dust all over his clothes. This did not seem to move him at all; he did not notice it, but stood calmly looking at the firing of the enemy until it slackened. For over an hour the shells were falling and bursting all around him. It is unfortunate that he should be so reckless with his life, for if he should be killed or wounded, it would have a most demoralizing effect upon his troops, who fairly idolize him. General Bragg had the respect of his troops, I speak of the privates—and they had every confidence in him, but General Johnston is loved by them; he undergoes the same hardships as the privates—does not even have a tent to sleep in. I have seen him sleeping on the ground under a tree, with only one blanket under him. Think of that, you home soldiers, Jos. Johnston, the commander in chief of one of your largest armies—one, on whom to a great extent depends the fate of the Confederacy—sleeping on the ground! Oh, ye street corner Generals, who are censuring him for falling back so far, what say you to this act of true nobleness? Does this satisfy you? Or must the man who so freely poured out his blood at Seven Pines be doomed to the same unpleasant criticisms as it pleased you to bestow on his illustrious namesake, Albert Sidney Johnston.

The enemy have continued their endeavors to flank us, which has necessitated our falling back still further. It is exceedingly unpleasant to give up so much of our territory, but every one must be conscious that it is for the best.—The citizens have been very patriotic; they have fed the sick, nursed the wounded, gave or sold at trivial prices, thousands of pounds of bacon and flour to the Government. Many of the citizens abandoned their homes, left everything on earth that they possessed, and are now homeless exiles among you. Surely, these people who have fed and nursed your sons, brothers and husbands in the Army of Tennessee, are not going to be neglected by the citizens of the Confederacy. We notice with pleasure that many of them have been provided for, but more remains yet to be done. Remember "that he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

BATTLE AT MORGANZA, LA.—We learn from a young gentleman just from Port Gibson, that before he left that place, the report had reached there that Gen. Dick Taylor had a battle with the enemy under Gen. Canby, in which our forces were completely victorious. The enemy's loss is stated at 1,500 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, 17 pieces artillery, and vast numbers of small arms, a large quantity of stores, and that when Gen. Taylor was last heard from, he had completely routed and driven the enemy over sixteen miles. Our loss is estimated at 600, killed and wounded.

Jackson Mississippian, June 22.

'The cry of "Fort Pillow" used by the Yankees in the late fight with Forrest, remarks the Chattanooga Rebel, was doubtless intended to announce that no quarter was to be given, and that the Confederates were to be put to the sword. The question should be propounded direct to the Yankee Government, whether they have authorized their troops to raise the flag of indiscriminate slaughter or not? If the Government refuses to answer, we will be justified in our own consciences and before the world, in acting upon the presumption that "no quarter" is their policy, and govern ourselves accordingly. It is folly for us, and rank injustice to our soldiers, to continue to regard the usages of civilized warfare, and capture and kindly treat prisoners, if our foes have resolved to slaughter Confederate troops whenever the chances of war places it in their power to do so.

The conduct of the Yankee soldiery, and especially of the negroes, has of late, been such as to raise more than a suspicion that their barbarities are the results of a fixed and deliberate policy, treacherously adopted but not publicly announced, for fear of retaliation and reprisals on our part. But their Government can be made to answer, and if it publicly and officially disavow any such orders, all we have to do, is to slaughter without mercy all who are caught in the practice referred to, or using such battle cries as "Fort Pillow."

Thoughts on Death.

Who has not been deprived of a friend by death?—Who has not seen the speaking eye, heard the love thrilling voice, for the last time? Hushed in death's cold slumber is the voice of a father, mother, brother, sister, or friend; yet the memory of such remains—Impressed upon our heart's pure tablet is the face, form and deeds of the loved yet departed one.

But where are those, the departed? That's the query. Dwell they in the grave, or have they soared to lands unknown to us, where happiness reigns supreme—a land of light and love, rendered thus by the visible appearance of God?

When darkness pervades our sight, when arrows rankle in our heart, when a loved one is torn from our bosom and consigned to the damp, cold grave, we pray for their return; but should we? Why wish them back to be sufferers, mayhap victims to treachery or vice, on this sin-stained earth? Why wish them to be partakers of misery? Let them rest; wish them not back. We shall soon meet with them. Soon, aye, *very* soon, our dust will be mingled with theirs—our souls go where theirs have gone. We are being swiftly borne down the rapid stream of time. We can almost see death's gate, so nigh have we approached the line, the boundary line that connects life with death.—Then mourn not the departure of friends. They have but passed through what awaits every one of us poor, dying mortals.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By Pearson, C. J. In State v. Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v. Strudwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v. Gatlin, directing a *certiorari*.

By Battle, J. In State v. McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page v. Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v. Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By Manly, J. In Buie v. Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v. Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Duckworth from Burke, no error.

Per Curiam—In State v. Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

THE LAST INVENTION OUT.—A Yankee revelator, hailing "just from Richmond," furnishes the New York World with an elaborate description of the defences of Richmond, which he describes as the most stupendous, perfect and formidable that military art and negro labor could make them. But after dwelling at length upon every device of the Virginians for shedding Yankee blood, he winds up with this account of a conspiracy against their stomachs:

Before leaving the defences of Richmond, I must mention a new and novel invention by Captain Holden, of the rebel army. It is nothing more or less than a stink ball, designed to be fired into the works of besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April I was one of several civilians, who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlee's Station, on the Central Railroad, ten miles from Richmond, to witness some experiments with this ball. The ball is an iron shell, containing combustible and destructive material, as well as odoriferous matter, and in appearance is similar to the stink ball in use many years ago. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the tests on the occasion referred to, the fuse was lighted and the shells allowed to fulminate where they were placed. The stench which followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever assailed the olfactories of man. Coleridge said that he counted in Cologne seventy seven

"Well defined and several stinks."

But if he had been at Atlee's on the day of the experiments alluded to he would have recognized them all, and seventy-seven thousand more. The concentrated stink of all the skunks, pole cats, niggers, pitch sulphur, rasped horses and horses' hoofs, burnt in fire, assafoetida, ferris and bur weeds in the world, could not equal the smell emitted by these balls. But not only is the smell itself intolerable, but it provokes sneezing and coughing, and produces nausea, rendering it impossible for men to do duty within reach of it. A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for fifty yards round, and the fetid compound, entering everything it touches, emits the stench for a long time. The opinion of all who witnessed the experiment was that the ball was a fair offset to Greek fire, and Gen. Winder and several others of rank who were present, expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything ever invented. Be this as it may, if Richmond is ever threatened by siege, the sneezers, as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form a prominent feature in the defensive operations.

BURSTING OF WIARD'S FIFTEEN INCH GUN.—Wiard's large fifteen inch gun—weighing forty-six thousand pounds, and throwing a double headed shot weighing eight hundred and seventy six pounds, with a charge of eighty pounds of powder, was tested at the gunning grounds on Saturday evening, for the purpose of firing off one charge preparatory to the principal test, which was to have taken place to-day. The charge was over eighty pounds of powder, and an immense ball of about the weight stated above. The whole was sent home with tremendous force. The gun was tightly secured with heavy timbers. The parties then secured themselves by going into rifle pits some distance off. The signal was given and the explosion took place, shaking many houses in the city, although some two miles off. When the dense cloud of smoke cleared away, it was found that the gun had burst just above the place occupied by the charge.

One large piece, weighing some three tons, was thrown a distance of five or six hundred yards. Another large piece was thrown into the canal, and another into a corn field some distance off. The ground was ploughed up by the larger fragment to the depth of four feet and for a distance of twenty feet. The men in the rifle pits were covered with sand, and in many instances hats were blown off. No person, fortunately, received any injury. The loss is said to be about $9,000.

Trenton, N. J., American, June 6.

All's for the Best.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise.
All's for the best—if a man would but know it,
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and—All's for the best!

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or Pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of Despair may have wandered,
A way-wearied swallow, or heart stricken dove:
All's for the best—be a man, but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail barque of His creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors,
Trust like a child while you strive like a man.
All's for the best—unbiased, unbounded,
Providence reigns from the East to the West,
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that—All's for the best.

At the bombardment of Fredericksburg, one hundred and seventy-three Yankee cannon rained solid shot and shell for ten hours upon the city. The guns were placed in position on the bluff around the city, and bore down immediately on the houses. During the ten hours' cannonading, upwards of fifteen thousand shot and shell were thrown into the devoted town, and yet, strange to say, only one person—a negro woman—of all who remained, was killed.

BREAD AND MEAT.—We have seen a letter from an officer who has recently travelled, on official business pertaining to the quartermaster's department, almost over the entire State of Alabama, and also a large portion of Mississippi. He reports that the crop of wheat now being harvested is excellent, not injured by rust, and that the yield will be very great. The growing crop of corn promises an abundant yield.

From the same writer we have a "low estimate" of the bacon tithe in seven States east of the Mississippi, the aggregate being 21,000,000 pounds. This quantity, together with that which may be purchased and imported, and of the beef supply, will unquestionably prove sufficient to feed the army until the next hog crop is cured. If the tithe of bacon amounts to 21,000,000 pounds, what is the aggregate quantity in the Confederate States?—*Whig.*

A BRAVE MAN.—Lieut. Cleveland, of the 5th Kentucky, was seriously wounded in a charge at the front on Saturday last. He was first struck in the face with a shell, but arose and continued to lead his men. He was then shot through the abdomen and fell, but again got up and continued the charge. A third shot in his breast brought him to the earth, but again he rose and charged, and when within a few feet of the enemy's breastworks, was brought the fourth time to the earth by shots, which broke both arms.—His command retreated, and the Yankees took Lieut. Cleveland prisoner. After robbing him of his revolver, hat and pocket book, they left him as a dead man. But at night Lieut. Cleveland got away, escaping the pickets into our lines. He is now in Atlanta.

Winchester Bulletin.

A Northern paper says that the following is the number of men who have re-enlisted to serve Lincoln for the war up to 1st April. From Maine there were 3497; New Hampshire, 1252; Vermont, 1557; Massachusetts, 5904; Rhode Island, 893; Connecticut, 3490; New York, 16 894; New Jersey, 2838; Pennsylvania, 16,546; Delaware, 404; Maryland, 178; West Virginia, 2289; District Columbia, 118; Ohio, 18,320; Indiana, 8257; Illinois, 13,780; Michigan, 4678; Minnesota, 1050; Wisconsin, 4063; Iowa, 6529; Missouri, 1107; Kentucky, 2306; Kansas 297—making a total of 118,077.

Siege Matters—Three Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Day.

Nothing unusual has transpired since our last report. Twenty-five shots have been fired at the city, and a few shots exchanged between the enemy's batteries and Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island. The enemy, in large working parties, are still busy upon Battery Wagner. No change in the fleet is reported.

Charleston Mercury, 29th ult.

MORE MEN FOR THE "SLAUGHTER PEN."—Grant is absorbing all Lincoln's military strength into the army which he himself is leading to destruction. We understand that two steamers laden with troops have sailed from Charleston—bound probably to Virginia. Banks and Canby and Sherman will probably come next.—Grant is simplifying matters very rapidly. His army is like the maelstrom—it swallows up everything, and yet is always hungry—always wants "reinforcements."

VERMIN RIDDANCE.—Half an ounce soap boiled in a pint of water, and put on with a brush while boiling hot, infallably destroys the bugs and their eggs. Flies are driven out of a room by hanging up a bunch of the plantain or fleawort plant, after it has been dipped in milk. Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered squills. They devour this mixture with greediness, while it is innocent to man. When it is remembered how many persons have lost their lives by swallowing mixtures of strychnine, &c., it becomes a matter of humanity to publish these items.

Hell's Medical Journal.

"FREEDOM."—The St. Louis Republican, (Abolitionist,) mentions a chaplain in the Federal army who has been charged with selling eighty "liberated" slaves. It quotes a statement from an Abolition Massachusetts paper, that a Federal soldier had sold a colored lad about 15 years old for a pig worth $5.

Carlyle calls modern novels "Tales of adventures which did not occur in God's creation, but only in the waste chambers (to be left unfurnished) of certain human heads, and which are nothings; which nevertheless, obtain some temporary remembrance and lodge extensively, at this epoch of the world, in similar, and still more unfurnished chambers."

THAT'S RIGHT.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that Mr. John C Miller of Rowan county, has determined to sell out his last year's crop of Flour to soldiers' families at $10 per hundred. There is an abundant supply of last year's crop of Wheat still on hand in certain localities, and we hope those who hold it will imitate Mr. Miller's example to some extent at least. The present crop of Wheat will be ample and no one need entertain fears of starving.

Charlotte Democrat.

Six hundred negroes captured and stolen by Gen. Grant's men, have been sent to the pens at Arlington.

The manufacture of artificial limbs has been commenced and is now successfully carried on at Newnan, Georgia.

SECRETARY MEMMINGER'S SUCCESSOR.—The Guardian says: It is said that Mr. Furman, President of one of the Charleston Banks, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* Mr. Memminger resigned.

COLUMBUS PRICES.—At an auction sale in Columbus, Ga., on the 25th the following prices were obtained: Tobacco, $2 per lb; Rice, 41c. to 42c. per lb; salt, 49c. to 50c. per lb., one year old hogs, $80 to $90; cows, $250; mules, $300; whisky $31 per gallon.

The following was posted in his house, a few days since, by a business man:

"HEADQUARTERS, HOUSE OF ——.

General Order No. 1.

"JULIA: Until the price falls, no more butter will be used in our family. JAMES."

He had hardly reached his counting house, when a special messenger handed him this:

"JAMES: Until butter is re-instated, no more tobacco will be used in this house.

"JULIA, Chief of Staff."

It is said that butter won.

Prentice demands the 'removal' of John Morgan or peace and the recognition of the rebels.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are requested to announce MAJOR ROBERT B. McRAE, (formerly of the 7th Reg't N. C. T.) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County at the election in August next.

June 17. 239-te*

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Col. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the election in August next.

June 15. 237-te.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. R. BUNTING as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

June 25th 246 te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability. J. C. WRIGHT,
Co. I, 46th Regiment, N. C. T.

June 2. 226-tlstaug—36-tlstaug.*

TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY:

AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Brunswick in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Soliciting the suffrages of my countrymen, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient Servant, SAM'L HALL.

June 13. 235 t20july*

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

Being in the service, I take this method of announcing myself a candidate to represent the County of Duplin in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I shall be deprived of the pleasure of seeing many of you, but from the flattering encouragement I have received both from my fellow-soldiers and citizens in different sections of the County, I confidently hope I shall receive enough votes to insure my election. And should I be one of the favored, I pledge myself to make you a faithful Representative, always at the right place in due time, ever looking to your interest.

JOS. A. SHINE,
Co. A, 3rd Regt. N. C. Cavalry.

June 21. 242-12t*

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

BEING in service, I take this method of announcing myself a candidate to represent the County of Duplin in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said County. If elected I pledge my efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully,
R. A. BLACKMORE,
Signal Corps, from Capt. Moseley's Light Battery,
Fort Caswell, N. C.

June 22d, 1864. 243-3taw-8t*

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAM'L J. PERSON and Capt. JOHN R. HAWES, as candidates to represent New Hanover county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

June 16th 138-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

BEING IN THE SERVICE, I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate to represent the County of Sampson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. As it will be impossible for me to meet the good people of old Sampson (without an accident) before the August election, I can only say that my principles are too well known to my countrymen to admit of any doubt as to the course I shall pursue if elected. Loving my country and bearing arms in her defence, I can only add "that whatever may tend to her best interests and independent nationality" will be my earnest desire to accomplish, and to such will my whole time and talents be devoted. Soliciting the suffrages of my countymen I am gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

JAMES K. LASSITER,
Of the 63d Reg't N. C. Troops.

May 31st, 1864. 224-tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS, BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th, 1864, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other vessels viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslin
15 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Gingbams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpaca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
1 bale Mottled Alpacas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

25 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fr Bootees, extra
6 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c.

25 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittomore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
2 cases filleting

STATIONERY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Gillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted Stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales Gunny Bagging
148 coil Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
8 casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hyson Tea

HARDWARE, &c.

8 tons Hoop Iron
30 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
4 casks Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags Shot
3 cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &C.

4 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy
1 eighth pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co., Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
32 casks old Rum
100 cases Holland Gin
36 damijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS, &C.

30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts
9 casks Balsam Copaiba
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
3 cases Potass Carb.
2 cases Blue Mass
1 case Powd. Ipecac
1 case Iodide Potass and Iodine
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus

July 1. 251-ts.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow, then secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children, then thirdly, the father; if there be neither widow, child, children or father, then fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these, then fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased—if a non-commissioned officer or private—had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimant's Postoffice and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

July 1. 252-1t—41-1t.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named MORDOCK, who says that he belongs to Samuel R. Oates, of Lincolnton, N. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

June 30th 250-6t—41-1t